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CPSU OFFICIAL ZAGLADIN STRESSES NEED FOR 'FARNEST' ARMS TALKS

LD271132 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The problem of war and peace is equally important to both East and West. The present aggrevation of the international situation has given rise to talks that the world is gradually drifting to the brink of a new world war. Is there a strong likelihood of a new war in the near future? This question was put recently by a correspondent of Luxembourg radio and television to (?Professor Vadim) Zagladin, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. Here is the professor's reply:

It goes without saying that the situation in the world is rather complicated. The war menace is still around and there are forces that are going ahead with war preparations. The arms race is continuing and this means material preparations for a war. We all know that there still exist hotbeds of tension, but we in the Soviet Union feel certain that there are objective requisites as well as (?potent) public and political forces that are working against a return to the cold war, not to speak of a real hot war--the thermonuclear war. These forces are capable of ensuring normal peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The road to peaceful coexistence, to a peaceful settlement of international issues, lies through negotiations. The latter should be predicated on the fundamental principle of equal security and respect of mutual interests. The Soviet Union is resolved to prevent the escalation of present tensions into a tragedy. Ours is a (?strategic doctrine) and we shall never adopt any doctrine other than a definitive one. However, more often than not the Western media refer to the Soviet preponderance in tanks, as well as to the Soviet SS-20 missiles capable of reaching any target in Europe. It is being asked in this context: If the Soviet Union is guided by peaceful intentions, why then this arsenal?

First of all I'd like to call your attention to the following aspects. The West manipulates with exaggerated data on our arms levels in Europe. To be more exact, these data are artificially blown up out of all proportion. But, as things stand--and this has been quite a while--there's a rough military and strategic balance in Europe. Up to last October the West conceded that, and many sober minded political leaders still admit this fact. (?Their) talk about the upset balance of strength in Europe, because the Soviet Union allegedly modernized its intermediate range weapons, is an invention of the first order. The Soviet leaders have stated on more than one occasion that for about 10 years now the Soviet Union has not increased its military potential in Europe. Now the West points to missiles which it has (?dubbed) as SS-20. [Words indistinct] and they (?had) about the same range as the SS-20 missiles. However, the total number of our launchers and the overall capacity of (?charges) is now even less than before. Consequently there is no military edge on the part of the Soviet Union.

Another point should be likewise taken into consideration. The nuclear weapons which we have in the European part of the Soviet Union are there to counterpose the American forces of forward-based strategy which have been in Europe for many years now. These are nuclear missile carrying submarines, aircraft equipped with air-to-ground missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory, and so on. Under these circumstances the deployment of new American rockets in Western Europe would change the situation drastically. It would disrupt the existing balance and would force us to take appropriate steps to restore that balance, and this would mean the onset of a new spiral in the arms drive on the continent.

Now is there a way out? What should be done to avoid such a turnabout? Yes, indeed, there is a way out. We have repeatedly made proposals to discuss the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We made this offer to the Americans during the SALT I negotiations, and then while negotiating SALT II, and later during the Vienna talks with President Carter when SALT II was signed. Lastly, in October and November of 1979, we again proposed to NATO member-countries to discuss that issue, but NATO responded by deciding to produce a new generation of weapons--Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. But even then we did not abandon effort to start a dialogue. The Soviet Union's subsequent initiatives have been keynoted by a determination to proceed from the same basis at such talks as suggested last autumn.

Taking into account NATO's stand, the Soviet Union leaves another option open. We've expressed readiness to discuss issues related to intermediate-range nuclear weapons even before the ratification of SALT II. Naturally, the talks should also center on United States' forward-based delivery systems simultaneously and in conjunction with theater nuclear weapons. Naturally, possible accords could become effectual only after SALT II is in force. These proposals are receiving lively comments in the West. Many questions are being asked, specifically about the types of weaponry and about concrete conditions for stopping the rivalry in building up arsenals. These actually are the issues to be discussed at the talks. The taste of a pudding lies in the eating, so let's get down to negotiations in earnest.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ANDERSON CALLS FOR SALT II RATIFICATION

LD241205 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] San Francisco, July 24, TASS--Independent candidate for the presidency of the United States, Congressman John Anderson, has called for ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II).

Ratification of the SALT II treaty would help well ensure the main interests of national security of the United States, he said, speaking in San Francisco at the World Affairs Council. Without this, tension will grow in the whole world and the arms race will intensify. In Anderson's opinion, if the United States does not ratify the SALT II treaty and does not promote the beginning of the negotiations within the SALT III framework, then the West European allies of the United States will treat with more suspicion the intentions, officially proclaimed in Washington, concerning the limitation of the arms race and control over nuclear armaments.

The congressman pointed out that the relations inside the Western alliance are on the critical crossroads since the USA's capability of taking upon itself leadership is put to serious doubt in Western Europe.

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE PREPARATIONS REPORTED

LD280913 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Preparing for Chemical Warfare"]

[Text] New York, 18 July--In flagrant violation of many international agreements--including the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use in war of asphyxiating, toxic and other such gases and bacteriological devices, and also the convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and providing for their destruction, which came into force in 1975, the United States is taking steps to sharply build up its arsenals of these weapons. [paragraph continues]

According to U.S. press, the U.S. Congress has approved the allocation of $3.1 million for the Pentagon to expand and modernize the military base at Pine Bluff (Arkansas) where many types of chemical weapons are stored. Another $19 million is being earmarked for the completion of this work.

The newspaper THE DAILY WORLD stresses that the Pentagon's influential lobby on Capitol Hill has almost succeeded in securing $185 million in appropriations to build new military plants which will manufacture the so-called "binary" systems of chemical ammunition.

As the magazine NATION notes, the military department's plans envisage equipping U.S. Armed Forces in the next 3-4 years with 155mm and 203.2mm artillery shells filled with nerve gas and so-called "big-eyes" gas. According to military specialists, in terms of its effect and toxicity the new type of chemical weapon far exceeds all types of such weapons already in the U.S. Army's possession.

Programs for the development and production of new means of chemical and bacteriological warfare are not restricted to the "binary" shells. Totally new types of such mass-destruction weapons are being studied and tested in the Pentagon's laboratories. NEWSWEEK stresses in this connection that through 1985 a total of $1.3 billion will be spent on their manufacture. Thus the extensive stocks of chemical weapons, which according to UPI are now stored in 12 army arsenals throughout U.S. territory, will be considerably enlarged.

At the same time as it is activating programs to create and expand production of chemical and bacteriological weapons, Washington has unleashed a diplomatic offensive in an attempt to torpedo the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on the elaboration of a joint proposal on an overall, complete and monitorable ban on chemical weapons and on the destruction of stockpiles of these weapons. It is using as a pretext the absurd fabrications about alleged instances of the use of poison gases in Afghanistan by Soviet servicemen. These crudely concocted stories have been refuted among U.S. officials themselves who cannot easily be suspected of harboring sympathies toward the USSR. Even an official spokesman of the National Security Council was forced to declare that "there is no concrete proof that such instances really occurred."

On the other hand there is no doubt at all that chemical grenades stamped "made in USA" and other "humane" means of warfare are being supplied to the gangs active on Afghan territory, and with the aid of these they are contaminating drinking water sources and food supplies, causing massive incidences of poisoning among the population.

It is perfectly obvious that the United States has unleashed the slander campaign about the imaginary use by the Soviet Union of chemical weapons in Afghanistan so as to conceal its own sordid deeds.

UK CABINET DECISION ON TRIDENT MISSILES VIEWED

LD280953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Deynichenko article under the rubric "On International Topics": "The Tories 'Upgrade Their Arms'"]

[Text] Last week Britain's Conservative Cabinet decided to modernize the so-called "independent nuclear deterrent forces" by building a new generation of nuclear submarines equipped with U.S. Trident nuclear missiles.

This plan has obviously whetted the appetites of the most zealous supporters of Britain's further militarization and the intensification of the arms race. It seems to them that the reequipping of the British submarine fleet is clearly not enough. [paragraph continues]

According to foreign news agency reports, at the same session of the House of Commons at which British Defense Secretary F. Pym set forth the content of the modernization plan, the Conservative backbenchers demanded that Britain "take a step forward" and... switch to the production of the neutron bomb. The dubiousness and danger of this "step forward" are so obvious that they need no explanation.

As is clear from the defense secretary's statement, official London is not as yet examining the course of action proposed by the Conservative backbenchers. However, it is not hard to see that their very demand was a sort of product of the Tory Cabinet's line. Let us recall that London was virtually the first to respond to the Pentagon and NATO appeal for a sharp increase in the military budget. It actively supported the long-term NATO military program approved at the bloc's Washington session in 1978 and, finally, it hastened to make British territory available for the deployment of the new medium-range U.S. missiles.

All these actions and the plan to modernize the British nuclear submarine fleet which envisages building five submarines carrying Trident missiles to replace the present submarines carrying Polaris missiles, are two of a kind, as they say. In Britain this plan has provoked sharp criticism from the progressive press--and not only because its implementation will cost 5 billion pounds sterling and place a heavy burden on the British economy, already exhausted by the arms race. Broad circles of the British public have seen in the Tory Cabinet's decision an open challenge to their demands to stop senselessly following the wake of Washington's militarist course.

Finally, one more important circumstance behind London's decision on the Trident submarines is the desire of the "hawks" (not only and not so much the British "hawks") to obtain by hook or by crook one-sided military advantages by disrupting, to the West's advantage, the strategic parity which has come about. It is scarcely fortuitous that the moment chosen for announcing the British program for modernizing (and essentially strengthening) the nuclear submarine fleet was when it had emerged that the new Soviet peace initiative suggesting a way out of the nuclear missile impasse is meeting with growing interest among realistic Western politicians.

The constructive proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the recent Soviet-West German talks, is in the mainstream of the consistent efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at preserving detente and achieving a turn toward disarmament. At the same time it should be clear to everyone that in seeking accords on questions of curbing the arms race the Soviet Union will always adhere to the principle of equal security for the sides and will never agree to the United States and NATO acquiring one-sided military advantages.

Thanks to the Soviet Union's efforts, favorable circumstances have now been created for overcoming the dangerous situation which has arisen as a result of the NATO "arms upgrading" decision. Under these conditions the ostentatious decision to modernize the nuclear forces taken by the Tory cabinet with Washington's knowledge, approval and direct support only betrays the true designs of those who are reluctant to come to terms with the realities of the present-day world and who, counter to common sense, are continuing to spin the flywheel of the arms race.

CEMA LIVING STANDARDS IMPROVING UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

LD180914 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 July, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Yefimov writes:

The current five-year plan period will become a stage in ensuring a perceptible rise in the living standards of the population in the socialist countries. This conclusion can be drawn from the figures of implementation of social plans in 1975-1979, which the CMEA Secretariat has published.

The first four years of the five-year plan period were not easy and simple. The unfavourable situation, which has emerged in world markets, could also be felt in a number of CMEA member countries. Additional difficulties have been caused by unfavourable weather conditions. But socialist integration has been a sufficiently powerful barrier for the protection of the CMEA member countries from the hardest upheavals, which capitalist economy experienced. The main socio-economic problem--ensuring a rise in the well-being of the people, is being successfully implemented. An evidence of this is the increase in real income, which has shown a 15-20 percent growth over the first four years of the five-year plan period in the CMEA countries.

The socialist countries have retained on the whole the stable prices of the main foods and industrial products. The GDR Government has, for example, appropriated last year more than 15,000 million marks in order to make good for the difference between the low retail prices and the price cost of some products. Similar measures have also been taken in a number of other socialist countries.

But still some things have become more expensive. But the growth of income has been much higher than the growth of prices. In 1979, the "average statistical" inhabitants of the European CMEA member countries purchased by 15-18 per cent more than at the start of the five-year plan period. In the Asian CMEA member countries this indicator is even higher: In Mongolia it is 26 per cent, and in Vietnam--35 per cent.

One can judge how much is done in the socialist countries for improving the well-being of the population by the example of last year alone. In Bulgaria, the pay in all branches of national economy has been increased. The pay of young specialists has been increased particularly tangibly--by 40-50 per cent. In Mongolia the income tax has been lowered by nearly 30 per cent, the pensions paid to members of farm cooperatives have been increased by 50 per cent, temporary disability allowances have also grown. One of the main measures of the five-year plan--the increase in the pay rates of workers in non-productive fields--has been completed in the Soviet Union, as a result of which more than 30 million people have received a weighty addition to their family budget.

Such examples can be cited also for the other socialist countries. They are a proof of the strength of socialist economy which has ensured a rise in the living standards of the population even in difficult conditions.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD271700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Jul 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello there, comrades! A friendly meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar took place in the Crimea on 24 July. Such meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries have become a tradition. These meetings play an enormous role in working out a concerted policy and strengthening peace and detente in Europe and the whole world. Their significance is particularly great at the moment since militarist circles in the West and Far East are trying to produce an intensification of international tension and an acceleration of the arms race--in other words, creating a threat to the cause of peace.

Brezhnev, Kadar Meeting

By their joint common actions, the countries of the socialist community strive to ensure the preservation of detente for mankind and to avert fresh worldwide military conflicts. Soviet peace initiatives, dealing with medium-range nuclear weapons and armed forces and arms in central Europe, are aimed at this. These proposals were dealt with at the Crimea meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar.

[Kovalev] These meetings represent an important stage on the road to further strengthening the interaction of the fraternal tasks. One can well understand that this coordination of actions heightens the effectiveness of their jointly pursued socialist foreign policy, particularly in the solution of such vital international problems as detente, disarmament and strengthening peace and good-neighborly cooperation. Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar unanimously noted the vital force and enduring significance for the destiny of peace in Europe and the whole world of the Final Act adopted at the Helsinki conference 5 years ago.

On the eve of the forthcoming Madrid meeting, which is to be convened in the autumn, and in accordance with the political drift of the Helsinki Act, the Soviet Union and Hungary firmly advocate that the Madrid meeting should be held in a businesslike and constructive spirit, says the joint statement on the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar. Energetic efforts should be made to ensure that practical decisions can be adopted in the Spanish capital on all sections of the Final Act, decisions aimed at deepening peaceful cooperation and consolidating the norms of peaceful coexistence between states. In the belief of the Soviet and Hungarian leaders, special consideration will be accorded at the meeting in Madrid to a decision to call a pan-European conference on military detente and disarmament. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar also expressed their conviction that detente in Europe can be fully preserved and strengthened. The tested path to this is the deepening and widening of political dialogue and contacts between countries with different social systems.

West Europe Arms Buildup

[Sobolev] The reaction of Western European countries to the peaceful policy of the socialist countries, in particular the new Soviet proposals, is contradictory. Verbally, the Soviet peaceful initiatives are given support. They have been given a positive appraisal by Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG, and I should note that of late even the British Conservative Government, which has gone further than other Western European countries in following the United States in its attempts to substitute confrontation for detente, even the British Government has started thinking about improving relations with the Soviet Union.

Such, at any rate, is the assertion of observers in the West, referring to recent speeches by Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary.

However, only time will tell the extent to which these words are sincere and serious, and for the time being one must go by actions. Actions, unfortunately, show that both the FRG and Britain are starting to implement new and very dangerous military programs.

[Kovalev] Let us take Britain, for example. The other day the government of Margaret Thatcher announced that it intended to spend about $12 billion, or more than 5 billion pounds on re-equipping its present nuclear forces. As President Jimmy Carter has declared, the United States is willing to supply Britain with Trident-1 missiles, along with the relevant equipment and technical services. It is being written in the West that the Trident system is the most up-to-date sea-based missile system. It is to replace the former British forces, consisting of American-made Polaris missiles, purchased from the United States in the mid-1960's. Another British decision adopted a few days ago comes to mind--a shameful decision, it must be said. The British Conservative government announced officially in London the lifting of all restrictions on supplies of arms to the fascist junta in Chile. British arms will now stream on a wide scale into this Latin American country, where the rights and liberties of citizens are cruelly suppressed.

[Sobolev] It seems to me that very alarming consequences must also be expected from the recent decision by the Western European Union to lift tonnage restrictions on the FRG Navy and the decision by West Germany itself to widen the operational sphere of its warships.

[Kovalev] Yes, the NATO countries have indeed taken another step on the path of accelerating the arms race, another step toward undermining European security. The Western European Union Council, which, as is known, does not include all the NATO countries, but just Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, decided at its session in London to revoke restriction on the construction of warships in the FRG, restrictions introduced as early as 1954.

[Sobolev] Not long before West Germany was accepted into NATO.

[Kovalev] Yes, in accordance with these restrictions, the Federal Republic of Germany up to now has not had the right to build destroyers with a displacement of more than 6,000 tons and submarines with a displacement of more than 1,800 tons. Now West Germany will be allowed to build warships of any tonnage, including vessels with nuclear engines and submarines.

[Sobolev] Attempts are currently being made in the West German press to portray the decision as a formal one, relating only to national pride, so to speak: It is being said that earlier there was some sort of discrimination against the FRG, and this has now been lifted. That might have been the case if West Germany were not a member of the aggressive NATO bloc, and the second strongest member in terms of economic might at that. Thus, fresh threats arise to the global military balance.

That is one side of the issue. The decision also seems to me to be dangerous in that West Germany's military-industrial complex will get substantial financial injections from the budget to construct a new fleet. It will become more bloated, so to speak, and will acquire greater possibilities to influence the country's foreign policy. In addition, observers are currently recalling that it was building a powerful fleet which directly preceded the aggressive actions both by the kaiser and fascist Germany. And, finally, there is another dangerous side to this decision. Restrictions are still in force on the production and testing of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons on FRG territory. Now, the NATO decision lifting a number of quite substantial restrictions concerning the FRG's military might set a dangerous precedent.

[Kovalev] I would like to draw your attention to another noteworthy fact. The lifting of restrictions on the building of warships does not, however, exhaust the appetites of the FRG's ruling circles. Bonn is simultaneously trying to get restrictions lifted on the sphere of operations of the West German Navy, which until now has only been able to operate in the North Sea and Baltic. Both in West Germany itself and outside it in the West voices can be heard in favor of the West German Navy also being able to operate outside NATO's sphere of operations in an emergency. I see a greater danger in this.

Olympic Boycott

[Sobolev] Speaking of the antagonism between the forces of peace and the forces of militarism, I think we should today touch on a subject which normally has nothing to do with high politics--athletics.

[Kondrashov] At the roundtable we talk of politics, and politics should not be mixed with athletics, or rather mixed into athletics. The participants in the Olympic games agree on that principle. Nevertheless, it seems to me that there is no way one can avoid mentioning the Olympic games in our review of political events of recent days: One cannot avoid doing so because it is again worth looking at how those who brought politics into athletics have been the organizers of the Moscow Olympic boycott. Naturally, it is regrettable that thanks to their efforts American atheletes are not participating in the games, nor West German or Japanese athletes or those from a number of other countries. But let us recall the original aim of the boycott organizers. It was miles more ambitious. They wished to wreck, to torpedo, to destroy the Moscow Olympics; to twist the arm not only of certain national Olympic committees, but also of the International Olympic Committee; to transfer the Olympic games elsewhere, and so on. If we compare all these plans with the end result, we will see how the boycott organizers failed.

In the end they were forced to be satisfied with very little. As consolation for those athletes who were not able to resist the politicians' pressure and did not go to Moscow, so-called-alternative games were organized in Philadelphia, under the aegis of the White House. It turned out to be a fruitless venture. A paltry number of spectators, very few athletes, and instead of sports records--the rhetoric of presidential adviser Lloyd Cutler. The various radio voices made a lot of noise about these games, but the world did not manage to hear reports--such as it is now hearing every day from Moscow--from Philadelphia about outstanding athletic achievements--world, Olympic and national records. I would like to single out one aspect which I consider important. The American President, also using the events around Afghanistan as a pretext here, inserted the boycott of the Olympics he had organized as one of the elements in his policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, a confrontation extending over the whole world, along the entire front--a confrontation far and wide, so to speak. For him, athletes became pawns and the future of the international Olympic movement was small change in the political games organized around the Olympic games.

But this element in the global policy of confrontation, just as many other elements, also turned out to be flimsy. This was illustrated with utmost clarity the past week. When the main weapons, including those of presidential caliber, did not work, the supporters of the boycott started to turn to trivialities, putting certain journalistic pens into action. Some of the Western correspondents ended up in Moscow as some kind of scouts sent in by the enemies of the Olympiad. These types of people started looking for various kinds of episodes and tiny incidents bearing no relation to athletic events and even inventing various stories and spreading rumors, particularly with regard to the Afghan Olympic team. But even here they petered out, and here, as one can see from the first week that has elapsed, they are achieving nothing.

CIA Renaissance

[Sobolev] We have often analyzed in our broadcasts the attempts of the Washington administration to injure the cause of peace on a small and large scale. Today I would like to touch on yet another side to these attempts. In increasing its penetration into various areas of the world, the United States makes use of both an open buildup of military might and secret operations by the special services. Thus the CIA, as the French weekly VSD writes, has again received permission to act out the part of James Bond. This spy and British dime novel hero distinguished himself from his counterparts by the fact that the British Government gave him permission to kill whoever he chose, without asking. And the CIA also, as the VSD observer neatly noted, is receiving such rights again.

You recall no doubt, comrades, that several years ago, after the scandalous exposure of the crimes of the espionage department in Langley, Congress and the U.S. administration adopted measures to control its activities in some way. Now this has come to an end. The Congressional Oversight Committee has been reduced to two, and the CIA may merely report the results of its actions to them. Employees dismissed earlier on moral grounds will be returned to the espionage office. And those who exposed the CIA are now threatened with trial and lengthy prison sentences. The French weekly reports on some of the tasks now facing the CIA, and in order to fulfill these, every condition, as they say, is being provided.

These are of course far from all the dealings of the American James Bonds. But even the examples quoted are interesting. In particular, the American spies are being set the task of destabilizing the situation in South Yemen. The scientific-sounding term "destabilization" does not sound frightening, but in practice it means that the CIA has been entrusted with turning people's normal, peaceful life into a hell in order to use it later in its own interests. The CIA has also been instructed to restore control over the island of Grenada in the Caribbean and not to allow a leftwing government to come to power in Jamaica. How? Well obviously, again by destabilization, bribery, blackmail and acts of terrorism. It was in this way that the CIA destabilized the situation in Chile during the years of national unity, and now, together with Chinese agents, it is stirring up separationist sentiments in northeast India. And it is also training counterrevolutionary gangs to send into Afghanistan. Though with regard to Afghanistan, the CIA has a special task, it goes something like this: to take on helping the Afghan rebels seriously. Seriously, because in the conditions of the current quite considerable assistance, the bandits are suffering one defeat after another. President Carter himself made an additional decision to hold a week of aid to Afghanistan at the end of July, for collecting funds to support the groups of bandits. In a word, they seem to be tackling the matter seriously. But the Afghan Army, supported by all the people, has learned to fight the bandit detachments and will fight them even more effectively in the future, regardless of how seriously the CIA, together with Beijing agents, may train them.

As far as the other tasks of the American spies are concerned, one need not doubt that they include destabilization or overthrowing the republican system in Iran, and now we can also add Bolivia to this list. Insofar as Washington is loudly dissociating itself from the military coup in this country, it will obviously have to carry out very secret operations. In this way, the role of the CIA in Bolivia is growing.

[Kovalev] Yes, 10 days ago, on 17 July, a coup d'etat was carried out in Bolivia by forces of the reactionary military leadership, in obvious collusion with American imperialism. The military junta which seized power in the country dissolved parliament, removed President Lidia Gueiler from power and declared invalid the results of the recent presidential and parliamentary elections, which brought victory to the candidates of the bloc of leftwing forces.

The putschists launched extensive punitive operations against representatives of the leftwing political parties and trade unions. Hundreds of trade union and party functionaries of leftwing convictions were arrested. The most unbridled elements from the ranks of the rightwing putschists are carrying out many atrocities and are not shirking from murdering their political opponents from leftwing parties and organizations.

Reports from Bolivia are of quite a contradictory nature so far. The most varied reports are in fact coming in from the Bolivian capital. But their essential meaning lies in the fact that resistance is continuing in the south of the country, in the large ore mining areas. There, violent skirmishes are continuing between workers' detachments of miners and the army. The streets of La Paz still look like a wasteland. A general strike has paralyzed life in the city and public transport is still not in operation. But what can one say here? The most important factor, perhaps, is that the actions of the putschists have interrupted the normal development of the previously successful process of democratization in the country. Law and order has been disrupted. The democratic rights of Bolivian citizens are being violated. This is why the progressive public of the whole world, and Latin America first and foremost, is condemning the military coup in Bolivia. The Soviet people have joined this universal condemnation of the actions of the Bolivian reaction. The Organization of American States has condemned the rightwing military coup in Bolivia by a majority, and decided to adopt measures against this regime.

UN Special Session

[Sobolev] Analyzing events of the past week, we should also mention the fact that as usual the attention of the world public has been drawn to events connected with the conflict in the Near East. The Camp David deal, regardless of how it has been advertized by its participants, has not been able to solve this conflict. Moreover Israel, feeling more confident, is activating its annexationist policy, is stepping up repression against Palestinians in the occupied territories and aggressive actions against neighboring states. The Palestinian problem became a subject of discussion at the extraordinary special session of the UN Organization this week.

[Kondrashov] This is far from the first time that the United Nations has returned to this issue. As a matter of fact, it has never left its agenda. Last month was the 13th anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, as a result of which Israel seized territories from Egypt, Jordan and Syria. In this case the number 13 is obviously unlucky. For how many times have resolutions envisaging the return of occupied lands by Israel been adopted and confirmed with in the framework of the United Nations? But Tel Aviv disregards these decisions and has been challenging the United Nations for many years now. Why? The answer is known. The Israeli state feels that it is behind a stone wall, and the stone wall is American support. Now there is also the objective support of Egypt, since As-Sadat has divided the Arab front and further strengthened Israel's uncompromising attitude.

Can this be tolerated? The extraordinary session in New York answers No. The question has again been tabled of returning the captured Arab territories and satisfying the Palestinians' lawful rights. The question has been tabled again but in a somewhat different way. The Arab states which acted to initiate the session propose for the first time in their draft resolution a specific time framework for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territory, including the eastern part of Jerusalem. The draft resolution specifies a starting date in that Israel is to begin withdrawing its force by 15 November. They thus intend to define and to tighten up UN demands on Israel, and it is just that they be tightened up.

What might happen as a result of this? The draft I have mentioned may well be passed at the extraordinary session, for Israel is virtually without supporters.

But they do still have one, as I have already said--the United States. And because of this Tel Aviv exhibits utter disregard for the will of the United Nations. The Israeli parliament, the Knesset, has consciously timed the adoption of a draft law to proclaim Jerusalem as the eternal and indivisible capital of the State of Israel to coincide with the start of the session, i.e., it elevates lawlessness to the status of legality and annexation to the status of an act of state.

The plan for settling Israelis on the Palestinian West Bank of the Jordan River remains in force and is furthermore being extended. The other day REUTER reported from Jerusalem that Israeli strategists had drafted a secret program for the settlement of the West Bank. According to this program 85 new Israeli settlements will be established there in the next 5 years and the Jewish population will increase on the West Bank from the present 14,000 to 120,000-150,000. In planning to perpetuate the occupation, Israel disregards the will of virtually the whole world, let alone that of the peoples of the Near and Middle East. One may assume that in the long run such planning will turn out to be both short-sighted and unsound.

Chinese Internal Problems

[Sobolev] Turning to other events of the past week, I would like to note that more and more signs have recently been apparent of feverishness in the internal political affairs of China. Evidence is coming in to the effect that Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, and some of his deputies will be removed from their leading posts, that on a lower level, the infighting continues between those who came to prominence in the Cultural Revolution and those who suffered as a result of it, and that there are increasingly obvious attempts to review, to reevaluate the activities of Mao Zedong. In this struggle for power the most significant point, it seems to me, is not so much which of the figures retire into the shadows and which advance onto the center stage of political life, but the factors which affect the struggle, primarily the acute social and economic problems, the moral and even the ideological problems. These have become substantially more acute due to the adventurist leadership techniques of the great helmsman, the Great Leap Foward policy, the Cultural Revolution and so on.

However at present, while condemning the Great Leap Forward as a historic experiment that failed, the Beijing leaders have not stopped dreaming of some magical means which will enable them even so to make the leap across time. And by all accounts they imagine the restoration of individual features of capitalism in the economic structure of the state to be one of these methods. Joint stock companies are coming into being, primarily for production of profitable items such as foodstuffs, consumer goods and the like. They are at great pains to invite foreign capital in, while, as a Hong Kong industrialist has said, the share enjoyed by this capital is unlimited. Exports of manpower are beginning. Private enterprise has even been permitted in the sphere of education! Dozens of private educational establishments have recently appeared in China, from schools up to courses in foreign languages and stenography. In this as I see it the most essential point is that these examples, which so far are isolated, are becoming the rule and are being elevated to the level of principle, even in the official press. Thus RENMIN RIBAO, mouthpiece of the CCP Central Committee, recently carried an editorial extolling the vital force and other merits of economic competition, natural selection and other phenomena of what is called Social Darwinism. RENMIN RIBAO is being echoed in other Chinese papers.

It should be said that this reorientation is typical both of China's domestic policies and foreign policies. In the life of the country the leadership has switched over from the ultraleft slogans of the time of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution to rightist opportunist formulas, from extreme pseudorevolutionariness to partial restoration of capitalist methods of running the economy.

The same picture can be observed in their foreign policy. Previously Beijing used to support or set up in other countries the most dyed-in-the-wool leftwing extremist organizations, and used to wage a war of words against the paper tiger of imperialism. Now China seeks an alliance with rightwing and extreme rightwing forces, conservatives of various types, fascists--in Chile for instance--and with the former paper tiger itself.

One can hazard a guess even now as to where these fits and starts are going to lead. But for the time being, as we see, the right turn in China is gathering speed. And to end the program I would like to ask Stanislav Nikolayevich to say a few words about the election campaign in the United States. This is the Americans' internal affairs, but unfortunately at present this is turning out to be almost a decisive factor influencing the defining of U.S. foreign policy.

U.S. Election

[Kondrashov] A certain lull can be observed in America in the election campaign , the longest political marathon in the world. We now have an intermission between the conventions of the two parties which share power. The Republicans have nominated Ronald Reagan as their presidential candidate. The Democrats will get down to this job in 2 weeks at their convention in New York. It is expected that they will nominate Jimmy Carter, the present President, as their candidate. The final stage of the presidential races then begins, not within each of the parties, but between their nominees, who will appeal to the broader electorate.

Public opinion polls favor Reagan at the moment. He is 20-25 percent ahead of Carter in terms of popularity. There is no intricate mystery in this. The American doesn't declare his support for, but rather his opposition against--in this case against Carter--whom he has watched in the White House for almost 4 years and is dissatisfied with him. It sounds paradoxical, but this I dare say is the secret of Reagan enjoying greater popularity than Carter; Reagan has not yet held the job of President of the United States.

The election marathon in America is so long and so boring that on the one hand there is time for everyone to get tired of it and on the other hand, everyone gets to be an expert on American political life. It is hard to say anything new. However at the present time, a period of relative calm, I would like to make one point regarding the cost of this lengthy process--the political, not the material cost. The President has not yet been elected but there is already one negative result: a shift to the right, even more swollen chauvinistic passions and the creation of an even more favorable atmosphere for boosting the arms race.

It is not very comforting, but it is, alas, a fact. The contest between the presidential candidates, if one takes the foreign policy sector, is being conducted not along sober channels, but rather along channels of militarist psychosis. Here is some important proof of this--the way in which the Republicans and Democrats treat the SALT-II treaty. The treaty already has one foot in the grave because of the long drawn-out ratification process--of over a year--as conducted by the Democrats under Carter's leadership. And now Reagan and his foreign policy strategists are saying that if they win in November they will reject the treaty out of hand, even though it was signed by an American President.

To round off this theme I would like to say that a new event did take place last week on the American election front. This is the story of President Carter's brother, Billy Carter, who has confessed that he received $220,000 from Libyan organizations.

The President's brother says the money was a loan. His critics claim this was payment for services rendered to the Libyans. One way or another, the story has blown into a scandal occupying a very prominent place in current political life in the United States. Not only the mass media but Congress too, which is carrying out a special investigation, has intervened. The scandal has assumed an election coloration and is all grist for the mill of the electoral struggle. Some people are recalling Watergate. This is what one of the Washington correspondents of the New York TIMES writes: The new story of Billy Carter is causing increasing political unpleasantness for President Carter, which could become a substantial political burden in his reelection campaign.

[Sobolev] Comrades, our program has ended. Thank you for your attention and best regards.

ARAB, OTHER SPEECHES IN UN MIDEAST DEBATE CITED

LD052110 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 25, TASS--The participants in the seventh extraordinary special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestinian question under way here are condemning resolutely the policy of the United States that encourages the Israeli aggressors and is blocking through separate deals the road to genuine settlement of the Middle East crisis.

"The U.S. support for Israel's Zionist aspirations constitutes a direct threat to Arab states," said Iraq's State Minister for Foreign Affairs Hamid Alwan. The speaker called for the introduction of sanctions against Israel in accordance with the United Nations Charter so as to make Israel comply with the demands of the international public.

Libya's Foreign Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki said that Washington must bear complete responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. The Security Council could not take effective measures because of the United States hostile stand with regard to the Palestinian people.

"Complete ignoring of the fundamental human rights, the seizure of territories by force, the creation and expansion of setttlements in occupied lands, contempt of the Israeli leaders for the decisions of the international community--all this would be impossible without the support that Israel receives fulfilling the aims of the imperialist strategy," said Algeria's Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia.

Lebanon's Ambassador at the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni pointed to the erroneous stand of those who believe that the Middle East can be brought back to the road of peace through partial solutions. The United Nations must use all the existing means for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

"The United States' backing enables Israel to persist in its inhuman and expansionist policy," said Bahrain's Ambassador at the United Nations Salman Muhammad as-Saffar.

State Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates Rashid 'Abdallah suggested that the General Assembly should adopt a clear and unambiguous decision rejecting the talks about the so-called "autonomy" for the Palestinians.

The head of the GDR delegation Siegfried Zachmann notes that lasting peace could have long since been established in the Middle East, but the policy of the separate deals has complicated still more the problem of achieving an all-embracing political settlement.

"It is absolutely obvious", said the head of the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic V.A. Kravets, "that the United States' huge aid to Israel is the pay for the maintenance of permanent tension in the Middle East for under the cover of this tension it is easier for the United States to seek the implementation of its strategic aims--establishment of the complete control over vast natural resources of the region."

Deputy Foreign Minister of China He Ying presented in his speech a distorted picture of the situation in the Middle East and of the causes of the conflict. In his speech the Peking delegate, in contrast to the majority of representatives of nonaligned and socialist countries, did not mention directly if only once the United States whose complicity with the Israeli aggressors interferes with the quest for peace.

The U.S. representative W. Vanden Heuvel was alone in backing the Camp David agreements. The U.S. delegate passed in silence the expansionist policy of Tel Aviv, its course at destruction of the Palestinian people as a nation. W. Vanden Heuvel rejected again all contacts with the PLO which has been recognized by the United Nations as the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

ZORIN NOTES FAILURE OF OLYMPIC GAMES BOYCOTT

LD271316 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] On several occasions I have talked about the futility of the United States' boycott policy to put pressure on the Soviet Union. This week the futility of the boycott was all the more clear when the summer Olympics opened in Moscow. All those attending the games from around the world are witnessing a grand holiday of sports. I would imagine that even the brief reports in the American mass media about the Olympics give a picture of the scale of the games. Despite Washington's boycott appeals athletes from 81 countries are competing in the arenas of Moscow and other Soviet cities. People from more than 81 countries chose to ignore the Carter administration's boycott appeal. After all, you cannot only count the athletes as Olympic participants. There are thousands and millions of spectators, judges, sports commentators, representatives of national Olympic committees and sports federations that are directly involved in the Olympics.

Right now there are numerous tourist groups at the Olympics from many countries, including the United States. The judges and referees at competitions in the excellent Olympic stadiums are from dozens of countries, including countries whose governments would not allow their athletes to participate in the most representative of sporting events. And there are hundreds of millions of people all over the world who are eagerly following the games. They are also participants in a way, although they are watching on their television sets. Most of the gold medal winners so far at the Olympics won them by setting national, Olympic and world records. The results at these Olympics are considerably superior to any of the previous games, and so the gold won at these games is of a high standard. The results in Philadelphia are truly unimpressive up against the records set in Moscow.

All the attempts to detract from the competitions in Moscow are an indication of subjectivity on the part of those who were so confident they could upset the summer Olympics and are now annoyed by their failure. The question arises: What did Washington accomplish by the boycott that cost American politicians so much effort and money? Well, the politicians did not succeed in stopping the Olympics nor in belittling them. They failed to isolate the Soviet Union from the rest of the world.

On the contrary, the United States itself ended up in isolation with a handful of others who could not stand up to Washington's pressure. And it wasn't possible to use the boycott as a way of putting pressure on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union acts in accordance with its national interests, the interests of peace and security, and certainly will never bow to the White House. If anybody's prestige suffered in connection with the Olympic boycott it was primarily the prestige of the current administration in Washington. Of course, American athletes have suffered, some of whom are true masters of sport. These young men and women could have been worthy representatives of their country at this international event in the Soviet Union. And other victims of the boycott were tens of millions of Americans deprived of the unique opportunity to watch on TV the most interesting and captivating sporting event of modern times.

From all that I've said one could conclude that the boycott dreamed up in the White House had absolutely no result. But I wouldn't go that far. In fact I believe that the results are sizeable, but of course not the results that were intended. I'd like to back up my opinion with this example: participating in Moscow are athletes from many Latin American countries such as Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Ecuador, Columbia and the Dominican Republic. Not so long ago it was inconceivable that such a government as in the Dominican Republic could dare defy the White House, but today this is exactly what happened. Those in the Carter administration who seek consolation in the list of nations that gave in to Washington's pressure and went along with the boycott would do well to instead analyse the list of those who would not comply with the White House. Washington should not be under any illusions about the so-called solidarity displayed by some governments. This so-called solidarity did not prevent the Japanese, for instance, from swinging some profitable trade deals with the Soviet Union--deals that American companies were forced to decline in the past few months.

Or let's take a look at events in the past few days. This week a responsible representative of the Canadian Government announced that starting 1st August Canada will increase grain exports to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Canadian athletes are absent from the games. I'm sure you will agree this announcement is significant. One gets the impression that some of America's partners were throwing Washington a bone when they agreed to the Olympic boycott, while intending to take over the important Soviet market from American companies. And so the White House in this case has little reason to gloat over the absence of some Olympic delegations. One of the indisputable results of Washington's so-called punitive measures against the Soviet Union is growing discord among America's allies. It is no exaggeration to say that Washington suffered a crushing defeat in the game it started. The proof is in the success of the Olympics in Moscow and the friendly atmosphere at this grand holiday of sports.

POLICE CONFISCATE LETTERS FROM GAMES BOYCOTT LEADER

NC271124 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Brussels, July 27, AFP--Customs agents and police at a Moscow airport yesterday seized approximately 40 letters from Soviet dissidents hidden in a departing Belgian's souvenir Mishka bear mascot, it was reported here today.

Jos Beni, president of the Olympic games boycott group "Moscow 80," said today that he had been detained all day yesterday at the airport and was not allowed to leave until he signed a document admitting to "written contraband and spying" offences. Mr Beni, known for his pro-boycott, anti-games activities, was, nevertheless, given a visa eight days ago and left immediately for Moscow. There, he said, he made contact with leaders of a professional workers union who gave him the letters intended for their Paris representative, Viktor Sainberg. The letters were sewn into the mascot, but customs agents found them after weighing the teddy bear. Mr Beni was held from 8 am to 7 pm, while films in his possession--of military and police patrols in the capital during the games, he said--were developed.

UN CONFERENCE ON TRADE, DEVELOPMENT MEETS IN GENEVA

LD272215 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Kosinskiy reports:

The 8th session of the UNCTAD committee on manufactured goods has ended its work here. The agenda of the session included discussion of such questions as the appraisal of the state and prospects of development of international trade in manufactured products and half-finished goods, consideraton of the results of many-sided trade negotiations in 1973-1979, which were held within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) expansion of the international cooperation to promote industrial development and trade.

CMEA member-states held a constructive and active stand at the committee's session. The Soviet Union's delegation made thorough statements on all items on the agenda. It was emphasised, specifically, that UNCTAD, as a universal organisation on questions of international trade and economic cooperation, should actively oppose discrimination and protectionism which are characteristic of the trade policy of the United States, "Common Market," Western Countries in general. The Soviet delegation emphasised the pressing need of elimination of barriers deliberately raised by Western countries on the way to international trade which would be in line with the interests of all states.

The representatives of CMEA member-countries, who held a common stand at the UNCTAD committee's session, submitted two draft resolutions of the committee--on the question of elimination of protectionist measures in international trade and realisation of the results of many-sided trade negotiations of 1973-1979.

The final documents, adopted by the session, stress it is necessary to invigorate UNCTAD activities on important trade and economic problems, specifically on the question of protectionism and trade aspects of industrial cooperation.

UN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL COUNCIL SESSION IN GENEVA ENDS

LD262154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] At the Geneva Palace of Nations the yearly session of the UN Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC] has ended. Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports:

At the center of attention in the current session were the pressing problems of international economic and social policy. During the general discussion, the majority of speakers, and especially the representatives of the leading countries of the West, noted that the world capitalist economy is now undergoing a deep crisis. It was also admitted that there are no prospects for improvement of this situation in the near future.

At the same time, the session had also shown that the leading states of the West are categorically refusing to restructure international economic relations in a fundamental way. They hope in the future, too [words indistinct] to pass the heavy consequences of the crisis slumps in their economy onto the developing countries. In this connection, the firm, principled position of the Soviet Union put forward in the speech by Vladimir Cherednik, head of the Soviet delegation, met with a great response at the session.

He stressed that the development strategy for the eighties being prepared at the moment within the UN framework could bring certain benefits only in the event that the main obstacles in the cause of achieving economic independence by the developing countries is not passed over in silence and stifled. In this connection, the dangerous role played now by the multinational monopolies was stressed many times. In a special resolution the participants in the session decisively condemned the activity of these monopolies, which act practically with the approval of the governments of the leading Western states.

An important moment in the session which has ended was the firm call for peace, international cooperation, detente and the stepping-up of confidence in mutual relations of states, which was made in the speeches of the majority of representatives of the 54 member countries of the UN ECOSOC. In this connection, the principled policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which put forward important new initiatives and proposals, amounting to an extensive program of actions contributing to the establishment of new, just, economic relations between different states of our world, won high appraisal.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MPR, INDIAN, SLOVAK MINISTERS

LD251435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Ministers' Meetings"]

[Text] On 21 July P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and minister of culture.

Questions of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia were touched upon during the talks, which were held in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

On the same day P.N. Demichev received B. Shankaranand, Indian minister of education, culture and social welfare.

Questions of further cultural cooperation between the USSR and India were discussed in friendly talks.

I.K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

P.N. Demichev received M. Valek, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

WASHINGTON POLICE 'PROVOKE CLASHES' WITH PRO-IRAN DEMONSTRATORS

LD281030 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 28 July, TASS--The slogans "Stop the Policy of Threats and Blackmail Against Iran!" "The Iranian People, Struggling for Freedom, Is Invincible!" marked a mass demonstration of protest here against the White House's aggressive policy with regard to Iran. Representatives of the progressive American public, Americans of Arab origin and Iranian students who study in the United States took part in the demonstration staged at the initiative of the Iranian Students Association.

The demonstrators resolutely condemned the present course by official Washington which is directed at the further build-up of the American Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf area. They protested against the administration's continued attempts to dictate its will to the Iranian people. The participants in the demonstration unanimously stressed that the U.S. dangerous course in the Persian Gulf leads to the heightening of international tensions, poses a real threat to peace.

During the meeting the police provoked clashes with demonstrators. Hundreds of police, armed with heavy truncheons, made short shrift of Iranian students. About 170 people were arrested.

MUSKIE, PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSS AFGHAN QUESTION

LD251040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Washington between Edmund Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, and Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan. According to AFP, they discussed the so-called Afghan question. It is known that 70 bases and centers have been set up in Pakistan for training diversionaries who are subsequently sent into Afghan territory. They are trained by Chinese and Pakistani instructors. Weapons for the bandits are provided by the United States, China, Egypt and other countries.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH AFGHAN REBELS IN WASHINGTON

LD261522 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 26 July, TASS--As was stated by a U.S. Department Spokesman John Trattner, Mr Loy, U.S. Government emissary in the rank of ambassador, had a meeting in Washington with the members of a committee which is in charge of organizing aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. He also said that 19.5 million dollars has been appropriated for the purchase of "food" for so-called "Afghan refugees" in camps in Pakistani territory. The camps which are known to have been converted into centres for the training of bandit formations that stage sabotage raids against Afghanistan. Previously 25 million dollars was allocated for these purposes.

The United States' actions are indicative of an increase in the interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Numerous organizations through which aid is given to the bandits have been set up in the USA lately.

The press is discussing questions of providing the counter-revolutionaries with more up-to-date weapons. Meanwhile a noisy propaganda campaign has been launched in the press for the purpose of covering up the escalation of the armed interference in the affairs of the independent and sovereign state the people of which actively support the Democratic Government and the country's progressive transformations.

WASHINGTON ARMS SUPPLIES TO AFGHAN REBELS SCORED

LD252054 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 25, TASS--Judging by the evidence available, the Washington administration is planning to intensify its interference in the affairs of independent Afghanistan. The U.S. press is actively discussing the types and makes of weapons with which the United States intends to re-equip the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the channels to take the weapons to Afghanistan as well as the tactical and strategic instructions that Washington intends to give its mercenaries in the near future.

Giving up its attempts to camouflage the evident--namely its gross interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people, the United States is openly preparing to intensify its intervention against the Democratic Afghanistan. And clearly at the bidding from the White House designed to assure the propagandist preparation for this step, the U.S. press has embarked on a lively debate over the alleged "insufficiency" of the equipment available to the bandit gangs operating in the territory of Afghanistan as regards advanced weapons. New York TIMES' military analyst D. Middleton, who has close links with the Pentagon, points out that the supplies of weapons are, according to the latest evidence, clearly insufficient and that they consist of equipment which does not correspond to the requirements of the present-day tactical situation.

En passant, the true far-reaching designs of Washington's strategist directing the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are revealed--they dream eventually consolidating the bandits' hold on some definite area of Afghanistan which would enable them to announce the setting up of their own provisional government which could then openly receive the assistance of some "friendly power".

And as it is frequently done in Washington, in this particular case the reports leaked to the press about a "desirability" of intensifying military supplies are in effect designed to provide a retrospective justification, in the eyes of general public, to the massive supplies of arms to Afghan counter-revolutionaries carried out by the United States with the subservient mediation of Pakistan and Beijing hegemonists.

In a clear bid to "encourage" the interventionists sustaining crashing defeats at the hands of the people's armed forces of Afghanistan, to stimulate them into new acts of sabotage and terror, the U.S. officials are careful to avoid any denials of reports getting into the press about expanded military supplies ordered by them, making it clear that the "arms are on the way". These arms made by the United States and of other origins are used by imperialist mercenaries in Afghanistan for waging a ruthless criminal war against the innocent Afghan people who actively support the people's power and the gains of the revolution.

Escalation of the crude armed interference in the affairs of an independent state--this has been Washington's answer to the constructive and realistic proposals of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at arriving at a political settlement to the situation around Afghanistan. These actions by U.S. administration provide an added proof that it is the United States that bears all the responsibility for the criminal war unleashed against the people of Afghanistan, for stepping up tensions in that region of the world.

IZVESTIYA CLAIMS U.S. 'DIRECTING' UNDECLARED WAR IN DRA

LD251211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kassis: "Afghanistan: Hirelings' Crimes"]

[Text] The language of the information reports is stark and terse. It is restrained and unemotional, but regulated from the first line to the last. "Kabul Province, 21 June, 2300. Bandits attacked (Shakardar) district. There are casualties among the civilian population. In the vicinity of Baraki-Barak a motor vehicle column was shelled. In the (Char Asyab) district a motor vehicle was shelled. Two people were wounded. In the vicinity of (Pimasharafkhan) Village, (Mohammad Aga) district, a truck was shelled. One man was killed;

10 June. For the peasants' refusal to support the "liberators" the terrorists burned (Gagrit) Village, Jowzjan Province. All the inhabitants were killed;

22 June. 0400. The road to Lowgar has been blocked in the population center of (Bini Farafgan). An Afghan officer has been wounded. The bandits attacked a farmstead in (Shakardar) district;

25 June. Bandits seized the hamlets of (Zargunshakhr) and (Kutub-Khel). They are calling on the population, under threat of execution, to renounce support for the government and are demanding that the schools should not be opened and that draftees should not be sent to join the army;

Paktia Province, 21 June, 1800. A number of population centers of (Tani) district were machinegunned...."

Yes, the lines of these reports are stark and terse. But behind them lie lost lives, blood, the grief of mothers and fathers, the sufferings of the innocent, of an entire people.

Let us remember, the new deomcratic system in Afghanistan was greeted with unconcealed malice in some Western capitals and mainly in the United States, China and Pakistan. From the first days of the April revolution imperialism and reaction did everything possible to stifle it and at the same time to create a hostile bridgehead on the Soviet Union's southern borders. Interventionists' bases and training camps were rapidly erected along Afghanistan's eastern border on Pakistani territory. Their number grow with every passing month and their "teaching" staff was supplemented. The instructors and advisers were well-versed. They are U.S. cutthroats who gained fame near Song My, graduates from the Washington "International Police Academy," CIA employees and officers from the Texas saboteurs' academy, Chinese instructors and masters in crime from several Arab countries.

The U.S. capital does not tire of repeating the hackneyed phrases about the mythical "Soviet threat" and "the USSR's desire to break through to warm seas" and it expatiates on how the United States and the West have allegedly, as a result of the events in Afghanistan, found themselves faced with "a strategic challenge on a historic scale."

It is no accident that we cited this last phrase. It comes from the U.S. President, and it was uttered during those June days when the civilian villagers were dying under the machinegun bullets in Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

You will note that while resorting to anti-Soviet attacks, the speaker deliberately kept quiet about the U.S. reluctance to cease the armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] which Washington is mounting from Pakistan.

At the end of last year and the beginning of this, I visited the DRA and saw with my own eyes the sinister traces of the bandit formations' crimes in Kabul, Balkh, Nangarhar and Paktia provinces. I took part in press conferences and visited subunits of the Afghan Army where Afghan comrades displayed the weapons they had confiscated from the terrorists--weapons which had reached them through CIA channels with the direct blessing of the top authorities. As the Philadelphia INQUIRER wrote recently, "the CIA is conducting a secret program to supply the Afghan rebels with weapons of foreign origin. CIA agents are buying rifles, pistols and ammunition on the open arms market and secretly transferring them to Afghanistan. These are mainly Belgiam, West German and Israeli models." Let us add: Many of the bandits also had U.S. weapons.

At the beginning of this article we quoted an information report. It is eloquent enough. There are also other documents showing against whom the bandit formations' weapons are aimed and who are the victims of the criminal undeclared war which is a typical example of the flagrant intervention by Washington, Beijing and their accomplices in the DRA's internal affairs.

In recent months the bandits have frequently made raids dressed in the uniform of Afghan Army soldiers and officers or of the people's militia. This disguise enables them to penetrate deep into districts and regions and to perform acts of terrorism not from t ambushes but directly in hamlets and on roads and passes. Thus, on the night of 11-12 March up to 200 bandits dressed in military and militia uniform attacked (Khoshrud) district, they killed the district's chief and several officers of the DRA Armed Forces.

On 22 April the counterrevolutionaries,undergoing a similar masquerade, stopped automobiles and buses on the roads in Helmand Province and looted them. In this connection you involuntarily recall th evidence of British television reporter (Deuni) who spent several months at the bases and strongholds for training the cutthroats. He writes that they "fight mainly with a view to looting and also to preserve the old feudal system."

Cases of the rebles' piratical attacks on schools, highschools, food depots and hospitals have become more frequent. Here are a few facts. On 1 April a school and cotton depots were burned in the city of Kunduz. On the night of 10-11 April 17 stores were burned down solely because their owners refused to obey the attackers' order to stop trading immediately. On 12 April in (Char Dar) and the night of 23-24 April in Kunduz two cotton depots and the land reform board premises were burned down. In Helmand Province on 3 April an attack was made on a village school in(Sorkh Duze). Some 15 people including 2 teachers were killed. The homes of activists were burned down.... On 6 April a school was attacked in the village of (Eshterkeram). A teacher and student at Kabul University were killed.... On 21 May in Kabul Province a bomb was discovered at the Kabul University Physical Science department; the drinking water supply has been poisoned at the (Shakhe Shakhid) school in the Afghan capital. The crime was discovered in time: only three pupils were hospitalized.... On the night of 23-24 May (Golam Nabi), an 11th grade pupil at Kabul's (Ansari) School, was killed outside his front door.... On the night of 24-25 May a school was burnt down in (Chekhel Tan) village.... [paragraph continues]

On the night of 26-27 May in the small town of (Pole Alyam) one of the DRA's best provincial hospitals, the (Gyandzhyak), was burnt down.... On 23 May in Parvan Province teacher (Bege Alyam) and his elderly father were killed....On 3 June grenades were hurled at the (Kyakhriyak) School in Paghman.... On 9 June the drinking water was poisoned in the capital's (Biye Makhru) and (Soreya) schools. As a result 60 pupils were taken ill.... On 12 June the terrorists used toxic substances in Kabul's (Aman) and (Goukhari) high schools and at the technical college. Many victims were taken to hospitals....

I recall press reports that in March several boxes containing chemical hand grenades labled "made in the federal laboratory in Salisbury, Pennsylvania, United States" were taken from bandits in Afghanistan. Forensic analysis showed that the CS toxic gas in the grenades had been used by the U.S. military during the aggressive war in Vietnam. And in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif where I once talked with one of the captured bandits, (Makhmud) by name, this "freedom fighter" (that is what the Western propaganda organs like to call the terrorists) also affirmed that he had to throw several grenades including some containing poison gas, "at a target...."

The United States, Pakistan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and several other countries assigned a special role to the reactionary mullahs. Donning the garb of "defenders of Islam," the Washington propagandists together with the Beijing hegemonists are trying to prove that the April revolution in the DRA "harmed Islam." And although broad circles of Afghan believers and the patriotic clergy support the Babrak Karmal government, the saboteurs sometimes succeed in winning over individual mullahs in return for money and promises. For instance, that is what happened on 10 March in Ghazni Province, where the inhabitants of the regional center of (Dzhaguri) decided to send a message to Kabul, through the village elder, stating their support and full recognition of B. Karmal's government. The elder assured the people he would fulfill their mandate immediately. But for this bandits from the group of Mullah (Kukha) kidnapped the elder and no one has seen him since. On 10 April in (Kara Bog) the reaction distributed leaflets warning that if children went to school they would have their noses and ears cut off and the teachers would have their heads cut off.... In (Narkh) City, ((Maydan) District), Mullah (Aminulla Khalim) urged the population to rise up against the "Kafirs"--the infidels--and when units of the Afghan Army arrived ordered the men to kill their own wives and children....

One of the most shameless detachments of the Afghan counterrevolution which fights both from Pakistani territory and within the DRA is the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan." It is headed by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar--a 35-year-old terrorist and member of the Blackhundred. He has under his direct command several special subunits which maintain constant ties with the CIA and the Pakistani military intelligence and Ministry of the Interior, and which carry out the ideological conditioning of the Afghan population. They have two radio stations and several printed publications at their disposal. The saboteurs attach special significance to intimidating the population. Thus, for instance, after bandits had attacked the Qonduz Province Agricultural Administration on the night of 16-17 March, they distributed an appeal to the province's inhabitants and the employees of provincial institutions urging them, on pain of reprisals, not to report instances of terrorism by the rebels to the authorities. Leaflets calling for the overthrow of the people's power and containing threats against teachers and activists are pasted up on mosques, schools, and state institutions.

On 27 March the "Islamic movement" organization's underground printing press was seized in Kabul. A search revealed the following: 889 rounds, 50 kilograms of gunpowder, brochures of the "fighters of the Iranian people" organization containing instructions for organizing "insurgent resistance," printed instructions for the production of home-made hand grenades, 524 blank membership cards of the "Islamic movement" organization.

A whole series of other documents revealing the picture of the bandit formations' criminal activity in Afghanistan could be cited and the names of their ringleaders who brutally kill party activists and old people, women and children could be cited.

The Soviet press has already reported that this spring members of the crack Afghan field hockey team, which has taken part successfully in many international competitions, were victims of the bandits. The bandits immediately shot several members of the team in the region of a dry lake. The bandits swathed the head of others in gasoline-soaked cloths and set light to them.

At a regular press conference a U.S. State Department spokesman again reiterated the hackneyed phrase about "the buildup in the intensiveness of Soviet military actions and the destruction of villages in the DRA." But he was unable to cite any specific facts in corroboration of his fabrications, shamefacedly noting that he "did not possess" such facts. But we have irrefutable facts. We have set them forth. This information attests quite obviously that the undeclared war in Afghanistan which the United States supports and directs in all its filthy aspects is not ceasing. And all responsibility for the death of people, for the destruction of villages, for the preservation of the hotbeds of tension in this region, rests exclusively with the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists and other enemies of the Afghan people--the people who are selflessly and resolutely marching along the road of democratic transformations.

REPORTED CIA CONNECTION WITH AFGHAN REBELS EXPLAINED

LD251108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 80 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Werewolves"]

[Text] Quoting U.S. military sources, AFP reports a new tactic to which Washington is resorting in its undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Weapons without U.S. markings are being supplied to the interventionists in order to "avoid diplomatic complications." The task of acquiring various types of arms and supplying them to Afghan formations dispatched from Pakistani territory has been assigned to the CIA. AFP notes that a similar mission was once carried out by the CIA in Laos.

Pakistan, Egypt and several other countries have also been enlisted in the operation. Beijing is cooperating closely with them. Cairo has been asked to send at least 100 missile launchers for which the Pentagon will reimburse it. The Islamabad authorities are assigned the task of shipping large consignments of Pakistani-produced submachineguns and military equipment into Afghan territory.

Washington has already frequently been caught red-handed as the organizer of armed aggression against a sovereign and independent state--the DRA--with a view to liquidating its people's revolutionary gains. Even the U.S. press itself does not conceal the fact that the United States is cobbling together formations of interventionists, training them at numerous camps on Pakistani territory and supplying them with everything they need.

Meeting with a fitting rebuff, Afghanistan's enemies, the imperialists and their accomplices, are acting like werewolves. Interventionist detachments are tending to fight with increasing frequency in DRA Armed Forces uniforms, but none of this can mislead world public opinion. [paragraph continues]

Those made out to be so-called Afghan "insurgents" turn out to be CIA hired bandits. Under the flag of "the defense of Islam" and human rights, the Muslim peoples' rights are being flouted--not only the rights of the Afghan people; after all, the Pentagon's fist is also raised over Iran. The U.S. military is beginning to make itself at home on Pakistani territory. To the accompaniment of expatiations about peace, the United States is playing with fire in a dangerous way, fueling the center of tension in south-west Asia.

The United Nations defines aggression as the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state. It also includes actions like invasion or armed attack, the use of weapons against the territory of another state, including the dispatch of armed gangs or groups of mercenaries. U.S. actions against Afghanistan fall entirely within the definition of aggression. This fact cannot be concealed, no matter to what ruses Washington may resort.

PRAVDA VIEWS DANGER OF NEW U.S. 'ADVENTURES' AGAINST IRAN

LD281135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 5

[Ye. Rusakov article under the rubric "International Notes": "Yearning for the Baton"]

[Text] In a new American detachment consisting of 1,800 U.S. Marines and 5 landing ships headed by helicopter carrier Guadalcanal is now approaching Iran's shores. The subunit will join the U.S. naval armada in the Persian Gulf region and hold combat exercises there.

This is the first transfer of reinforcements since the U.S. military adventure in Iran on the night of 24-25 April, which left an ominous mark. Tension in the Persian Gulf region increased still further and it became more difficult to resolve vexed questions in American-Iranian relations, including the problem of the hostages, on the pretext of whose "rescue" the airborne landing operation was undertaken.

You might think that the failure of the U.S. airborne landing adventure in Iran would have been reason to ponder on the fatal consequences of military adventures. The White House and the Pentagon began planning a new "operation" literally a week after the failure of the first. The "Lifeline-1" military maneuvers, which will serve as a "model" for possible intervention in the Persian Gulf region, will begin in the State of Virginia 1 August.

In front of the television cameras President J. Carter showed much kindness to the warriors who participated in the shameful raid on Iran when they returned home on board the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz. Carter's speech praising the blundering "heroes" was vividly reminiscent of another orator--former President L. Johnson encouraging warriors in the years of the "sordid war" in Vietnam. Congress did not remain out of it either. The House of Representatives promptly passed a bill extolling the raiders and recommending them for combat awards. Finally, this month the U.S. Department of Defense decided to confer medals upon six more participants in the attack, in addition to those who died.

What has happened since the attack is probably no less significant than the military adventure itself. The present sentiments of the White House and the Capitol reveal the influence of the militarist, chauvinist intoxication which they themselves are fanning. Speculation on "rallying around the flag" is to be observed. There is a desire to flirt with the voters, and not only on the part of the present U.S. President, who is thirsting to continue his stay in the White House, but also on the part of many legislators running for reelection in the fall.

According to the logic of many American figures, the "merit" of the airborne landing adventure in Iran lies in the fact that the American policeman showed his fist and displayed "firmness." "No one has ever doubted the American's strength," J. Carter declared on board the Nimitz, addressing the participants in the attack. "We wholeheartedly thank you for graphically demonstrating that strength." He was echoed by Z. Brzezinski, who said soon after the failure of the adventure: "I hope that this will make Tehran realize one very important fact, which the Iranians were inclined to discount only 1 week ago--namely, that one must not be scornful of American might and America's potential."

But what of the fate of the hostages, by which they tried to justify the interventionist action? As ABC-TV reported, the same Brzezinski admitted that that adventure could quite well have ended in the deaths of many of them.

It was not for nothing that the operation was code-named "Eagle's Claw." The White House and the Pentagon wanted to demonstrate the strength of the "claws" of American militarism. Washington sees threats and the use of military force as the prescription for restoring the shaken U.S. position. The settlement of vexed questions and international conflicts through negotiation and by peaceful political means does not suit many American politicians. They are attracted not to mutually acceptable compromises but to dictate and to imposing their will on other states by force. Washington ignores Iran's just demands for the satisfaction of its claims arising out of the many years of U.S. domination of that country.

"The arrogance of power"--which was how W. Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, described the "sordid war" in Vietnam in his book--has cost America dearly. Washington's present hopes regarding military might are also illusory. The Iranian people--and their leaders have repeatedly stated this--are not to be intimidated. The current U.S. policy of diktat and hegemonism is also meeting with a resolute rebuff from many other countries.

The adventurist policy of kindling conflict in a Persian Gulf region fraught with the threat of war is increasingly being criticized in the United States itself. "There is the quite widespread mistaken opinion that America could possess the might enabling us to make the world how we would like to see it," former U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance said after resigning in protest at the military adventure in Iran. "Such an outmoded notion is determined by nostalgia rather than by today's reality."

In Washington today the yearning for the policeman's baton is prevailing over commonsense. The danger of new adventures has not passed.

U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP, 'CONSTRUCTIVE' USSR STANCE CONTRASTED

LD251213 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Andrey Fialkovskiy "International Review": "Peaceful Waters for the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The United States and its allies are continuing to build up their military presence at an increased pace in the Indian Ocean, particularly in its northwest section. An unprecendentedly large U.S. naval armada has now been concentrated there. The cruisers, aircraft carriers, submarines and numerous service ships in the Indian Ocean were recently joined by floating arsenals--they were civilian ships in the recent past but have been especially reequipped to carry weapons and military equipment. Another U.S. naval unit consisting of several landing ships with 1,800 marines on board was recently sent in the direction of the Persian Gulf. [paragraph continues]

By this action Washington has once again demonstrated its attitude to the idea of creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, since it was undertaken literally on the eve of a routine session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean.

In point of fact the Pentagon does not even hide the fact that it has on the agenda the question of creating conditions for a "lightning transfer" of military contingents numbering up to 60,000 men to any part of the Near East or the Indian Ocean where, in Washington's opinion, "a threat to U.S. vital interests might arise."

For material and technical backup for such "lightning operations" the American administration plans, in addition to building up naval and air strength in the Indian Ocean, to create new bases and enlarge existing ones in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Oman.

The base on Diego Garcia Island enjoys the Pentagon's "special favor." The military-strategic installations on this atoll in the middle of the Indian Ocean, constructed to the last word in technology, have already cost American taxpayers almost $.5 billion. However, the insatiable Pentagon monster is demanding more and more appropriations. It is proposed that approximately 5,000 servicemen will be stationed permanently on the island. The landing strip can already take aircraft of virtually all systems and sizes, including the giant C-5A and C-141. To judge by the creation on Diego Garcia of a permanent military camp and a ramified system of auxiliary services and even sports areas, the Pentagon intends to settle on the island in earnest and for a long time.

This is happening despite the legitimate demands from many Indian Ocean countries that Diego Garcia be returned to the state of Mauritius, to which this atoll belonged until 1968 (when Britain fraudulently tore it away from Mauritius and then handed it over for U.S. use). Such a demand was made, in particular, by recent OAU session in Freetown.

Washington is seeking--and, it must be said, not unsuccessfully--to involve its allies in the accelerated arms race in the Indian Ocean. Thus, Mrs Thatcher's government, evidently feeling nostalgic for the age when the "sun never set on the British Empire" and wishing to revive Britain's military presence "east of Suez," has sent warships to the Persian Gulf region. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of Australian warships in the Indian Ocean, and the New Zealand Government plans to take similar steps.

The U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean meet with the full support of the Beijing hegemonists. Under cover of demagogic statements about "rivalry between the two superpowers" in the Indian Ocean, China is pursuing a policy of stepping up its military presence in that region. According to the influential Indian newspaper THE NATIONAL HERALD, the PRC southern fleet has already been increased to 300 combat units and will continue to be increased.

By their aggressive actions in the Indian Ocean imperialist circles, which receive the Chinese leadership's virtual approval, are openly challenging the policy officially proclaimed by many littoral states of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, security and political stability. As the facts show, the Western powers are certainly not sending large naval formations to the Indian Ocean for pleasure cruises but for quite specific purposes: to stifle revolutionary processes and intimidate the peoples living in that region, in whose memories the names of the American aircraft carriers Enterprise, Constellation and Midway are quite rightly associated with relapses into "gunboat politics" and with repeated U.S. attempts to openly interfere in the affairs of sovereign states. Yes, as a matter of fact, the White House does not even hide this. "One of the lessons of our experience in Iran," U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher declared recently, "is that we need a stronger military potential in the Persian Gulf."

If we return to the events which happened 18 months to 2 years ago, it is not hard to see that Washington embarked on a new leap forward in the militarization of the Indian Ocean immediately after the victory of the Iranian revolution and the mighty wave of anti-American demonstrations which swept through a number of Asian and African countries. It was then that the decisions were made to set up a police "quick reaction corps" and a special fleet designed to patrol in the Indian Ocean, and to allocate large additional appropriations to enlarge and modernize the base on Diego Garcia Island. Many things attest that the White House conceived of such a militarist program long ago, including the unilateral cessation by the United States of the Soviet-American dialogue on problems of demilitarizing the Indian Ocean in February, 1978. Meanwhile these talks had created hope in littoral states that military activities in the Indian Ocean would decrease. However, the adoption of any commitments on this score by the American side hardly entered into the Carter administration's plans.

In this connection Washington's attempts to account for its reluctance to resume the dialogue with the USSR by referring to events in Afghanistan appear strange, to say the least. The rapid buildup of American military might in the Indian Ocean is taking place to the accompaniment of a no less tempestuous anti-Soviet campaign and endlessly varying fabrications about the "growing Soviet military threat" and about Moscow's plans to "gain access to the Indian Ocean's warm waters." An official U.S. spokesman went so far as to say that the American fleet in this region is called upon to "counterbalance the Soviet troops stationed not only in Afghanistan but also on adjacent Soviet territory." This whole vociferous, malicious campaign is being mounted to justify the U.S. military preparations. "If it were not for Afghanistan," L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "certain circles in the United States and NATO would undoubtedly have found another reason to exacerbate the situation in the world."

This policy is meeting with growing international public resistance. All people of good will advocate ensuring lasting peace in the Indian Ocean. It is planned to hold a conference in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka, next year to draw up an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. As regards the USSR's stand on the problems of the Indian Ocean, it has been expounded repeatedly with the utmost clarity in Soviet leaders' statements and official documents. Invariably supporting the Indian Ocean states' desire to turn the basin into a zone of peace, our country proceeds from the need to consolidate the detente process and to extend it to all parts of the globe. The Soviet Government has repeatedly expressed readiness to discuss this issue with all interested parties on the basis of full equality and without any discrimination.

The key to easing tension in the Indian Ocean, as well as in other parts of the world, incidentally, is to eliminate existing foreign military bases and prevent the creation of new ones. "We have had and still have no intention of building military bases in the Indian Ocean. And we call on the United States of America to take the same position." L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the report to the 25th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's constructive position, which is assuming especially topical significance under the conditions of the arms race mounted in the Indian Ocean by the United States and its allies, is welcomed by all the peace-loving states of this region since it fully accords with their hopes and aspirations.

CARTER FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN BILLY CARTER INVESTIGATION REPORTED

LD252234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington: The scandal surrounding the Carter family has forced the U.S. Congress to look into the affair.

Following recommendations by Republican senators, a special group has been set up within the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the Billy Carter case, involving the brother of the U.S. President, who received large sums of money from one of the Arab countries. The White House is still hoping to restrict the scope of the investigation. Powell, the White House official spokesman, implied that the President would use so-called executive privilege to stop his closest staff from giving evidence in the Senate.

Democratic congressmen on Capitol Hill are trying to hush up the affair because they are seriously alarmed by the unfavorable consequences which the present political scandal could have for the party at the forthcoming elections.

The Billy Carter affair is being highlighted by the U.S. mass media. NBC, the leading television company, notes that in many respects it resembles Watergate, which in its day fundamentally damaged the reputation of the Republicans and led to the resignation of President Nixon. The Republicans are now banking on something similar happening to the Democrats. The New York DAILY NEWS says that nomination as Democratic candidate, which only a week ago was easily within Carter's reach, is now beginning to slip away from him. Many prominent Democrats are talking more and more persistently about the need to find an alternative to Carter and justify this by the results of opinion polls which show that the occupant of the White House is currently lagging 30 percent behind Reagan in popularity.

The press reports that Rosalynn, the President's wife, was also involved in Billy Carter's activities. The New York TIMES says that Rosalynn Carter telephoned Billy in November last year to ask him to organize a meeting between White House officials and representatives of the Arab country with which the brother of the head of the administration maintained contact. Mrs Carter, the newspaper continues, had already been criticized on several occasions for involving herself in government affairs although she had no official position. Political circles and the press have more than once deplored the fact that the occupant of the White House has involved members of his family in important affairs of state although they have neither the necessary authority nor competence to conduct these affairs. They also recall that Carter has frequently sent his wife and his mother to visit various states, whose leaders have often taken this as a real insult.

KENNEDY, ANDERSON CRITICISMS OF CARTER, REAGAN NOTED

ID251619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS reports: "Criticism of Shameful Policy"]

[Text] Washington, 19 July--Senator E. Kennedy has stated that he will continue to the end his struggle for the U.S. Presidential nomination at the upcoming Democratic Party convention, which will open 11 August in New York. Kennedy rejected criticism that he may split the Democratic Party by continuing the fight for the nomination. Even if I ended my campaign for the nomination today, Americans' anger and concern about the situation in the country would not end, the senator said.

Addressing students at the American University in Washington, E. Kennedy criticized the Carter administration's policy and warned Democrats that they may make it easier for Republican candidate R. Reagan to win the elections if they continue to cling to the present administration's bankrupt policy.

E. Kennedy also sharply criticized the results of the Republican Party convention, which has just ended in Detroit. [paragraph continues]

That party, he pointed out, "is inviting America to go back" to the days of a bitter cold war abroad and social inequality inside the country. We have only 4 months left to convince voters that America is not Hollywood and that the Republicans are not the party of the future, E. Kennedy said.

Washington, 19 July--Congressman J. Anderson, the independent candidate for the U.S. presidency, has sharply criticized the Republican Party's militarist election platform, adopted at the party's recent convention in Detroit. The Republican presidential candidate's call for U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union will unleash a massive arms race, Anderson declared in a speech to journalists at the airport on his return from a trip to West European and Near Eastern countries.

Many leaders in West Europe, the congressman pointed out, are alarmed by the prospect of the arrival in power of a Republican administration headed by R. Reagan. However, misgivings are also being expressed on the other side of the Atlantic with regard to a second term for President J. Carter, since many West Europeans do not want to end the process of detente with the Soviet Union, J. Anderson emphasized.

ANDERSON CITED ON W. EUROPEAN FEARS OVER REAGAN POLICIES

ID251325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Anderson's Remarks"]

[Text] Washington--Congressman J. Anderson, the independent U.S. presidential candidate, who has returned from a tour of a number of countries in Western Europe and the Near East, appeared on ABC television's "Issues and Answers," program.

He stressed that concern is increasing among the West European U.S. allies with respect to the political goals and objectives of the presidential candidates from both the Republican and the Democratic parties.

Without revealing the content of my confidential talks with leaders of West European states, J. Anderson said, I can say that Republican candidate R. Reagan's extremely militarist approach to the solution of U.S. foreign policy problems is the subject of serious concern among America's allies.

Simple talk about the need to arm, which is being called for by the Republican Party platform and constantly demanded by its candidate Reagan, and also assertions to the effect that, by arming ourselves to the teeth, we will bring the Soviet Union to its knees and force it to admit its secondary military position and only then sit at the conference table, are seen by most European leaders as a completely unrealistic course, the congressman noted.

AUTHORITIES 'HOLDING' 12 YEAR OLD DEFECTOR IN CHICAGO

ID280004 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The United States authorities are still holding a 12-year-old boy whose parents decided to return to the Soviet Union after a 6-month stay in America. Interviewed by the New York TIMES, a well-known Chicago lawyer, Mr Stephenson, has described as unprecedented the deprivation of people of their parental rights only because they want to return home. The New York POST asks whether a 12-year-old child can understand what political asylum means, and NEWSDAY says this story has an obvious political connotation.

KOZYAKOV ATTACKS AIM OF U.S. ACHIEVING MILITARY SUPREMACY

LD251512 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Moscow radio news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov interviewed by unidentified announcer--live]

[Text] [Kozyakov] The concept expressed by some American politicians, of achieving military supremacy over the USSR, is not a new one. The recent Republican Party convention in Detroit has practically repeated ideas which dominated U.S. politics during the cold war years. The party's platform urges the further development of nuclear and conventional weapons and an increase in the American military presence in various parts of the world. Its goal is to disrupt the existing balance of forces in favor of the United States. That is what the leaders of both major parties have advocated for a quarter of a century following World War II and that is the policy actually pursued by the present administration. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that the aim of the United States and NATO is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries by 1985.

[Question] Now what would be the results of such a policy in terms of international security?

[Answer] We may judge by past experience. Each time Washington adheres to the concept of achieving military supremacy, peace has been threatened. Such was the situation in the cold war years and such is the situation today. On the other hand, mutual acceptance by both sides of the principle of equality and equal security opens the way to lessening tensions, bettering relations and solving disarmament issues. Demonstrations of this have been numerous agreements for peaceful cooperation as well as arms limitation agreements which have been concluded by the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries in the early seventies. As is known, the danger of a nuclear war was somewhat reduced at that time to the great satisfaction of all the nations of the world.

[Question] But those in the United States who are initiating the policy of achieving military superiority are trying to defend their approach. They say, for instance, that having obtained supremacy in military strength, America would be in a better position to negotiate with the Soviet Union on questions of limiting arms.

[Answer] To begin with, our country will never agree to a change in the existing balance of military strategic forces. We are prepared to continue talks on disarmament issues as long as the talks are based on equality. All the negotiations held and agreements reached so far have been based on such a principle. Here is a concrete example to illustrate the point. The Soviet Union suggested talks on medium-range weapons in Europe last autumn. The Soviet Union was prepared to reduce its medium-range arms in the Western part of our country if no additional American weapons of a similar type would be placed in Western Europe. However, rather than negotiate, the NATO leaders decided last December to deploy about 600 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe. Thus the very basis for talks was destroyed. Quite recently our country has proposed another version of the talks, that is, to discuss simultaneously and in inter relation the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the issue of American forward-based nuclear weapons in the region. Needless to say, this second version of the talks is also based on the principle of equal security of both sides. So the thing I would like to stress is that the declared intention of American political leaders to hold talks on disarmament from a position of strength is an illusion. Such assertions are aimed at misleading the American public.

[Question] Now what about the following argument of American politicians.

The leaders of the Republican Party say that they would develop new sophisticated weapons systems so that the Soviet Union would be forced to spend more and more on its defense. Thus the Soviet economy and people's well-being would suffer and the USSR would be forced to accept American military and political demands.

[Answer] This approach is also unrealistic and it is also not a new. Let's recall that Washington began its so-called atomic diplomacy at the end of World War II. At that time vast areas of our country were devastated by the Nazi aggressors. But we did manage to restore and develop our industries, raise the people's well-being and to create nuclear and other armaments needed for our defense at the same time. At this time our economic potential is many times greater than it was at that time and therefore the plan to exert economic pressure on our country is even more groundless than before. It is also notable that the Soviet economy has no such serious problems which the American economy has. As is known, America's economy is suffering a decline, unemployment, inflation, deficit of the budget and the balance of payments. The proposed new round of the arms race would inevitably aggravate all these difficulties for the United States. I think it should be obvious to everyone that halting the arms race and reaching disarmament agreements are in the interests of all the nations, including the United States.

[Question] What is the true meaning of the concept of achieving unilateral military superiority?

[Answer] Well, the concept reflects the ideology of aggressive and imperialistic forces in the United States. They are dreaming of the past when American monopolies and strategists fully relied on the country's economic and military strength and [words indistinct] of world domination. But nowadays the world situation has changed, and such policies are even more unrealistic and dangerous than before. At present there is a military and strategic equilibrium between the socialist and capitalist countries. The existing balance of forces has resulted in the relaxation of tensions. It was created very favorable opportunities for expanding mutually advantageous cooperation and for strengthening peace. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are doing their utmost to take full advantage of these opportunities and to come to agreements with other countries in order to find just and peaceful solutions to various international problems. France, the FRG and many other countries have also expressed their support over relaxation of tensions. Attempts to (?shake) the existing balance of forces are aimed at increasing international tensions and the arms race. This is profitable for the corporations of the American military-industrial complex but it represents a grave danger to peace and the well-being of Americans and people everywhere.

CANADA SAID READY TO LIFT EMBARGO ON GRAIN DELIVERIES

LD261132 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Ottawa, 26 July (TASS)--The Canadian Government decided to lift the embargo on deliveries of grain to the Soviet Union. This was stated by Hazen Robert Argue, minister of state in charge of the Canadian wheat board.

According to him, the previous government of the conservatives made a blunder by yielding to the pressure of the USA which sought the imposition of the embargo. As is pointed out in a report issued by Saskatchewan University on matters of agriculture recently, as a result of the shortsighted step the Canadian farmers' damages in Manitoba and Saskatchewan provinces alone amounted to 63 million dollars. Hazen Robert Argue pointed out that the government of the liberals lifted the embargo despite Washington's strong pressure.

WASHINGTON, BEIJING 'PROMOTING MILITARY CONFRONTATIONS'

LD271618 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Most would agree that in our nuclear age there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence. However, the Beijing leadership openly states that a new world war is inevitable and is a welcome opportunity to (?retailor) the world to its liking. Lately, Beijing and Washington have been drawing closer together on a foundation of anti-Sovietism. American-Chinese rapproachement is increasingly taking the form of political and military alliance geared to undermine the policy of reducing tensions and step up subversive activities against sovereign states. Analyzing the international situation at its full scale meeting in June, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee stated that the partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a new, dangerous phenomenon in world politics. It is dangerous to the whole of mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples. And now observations by (Vagam Mukasicham) on American-Chinese relations:

Rapprochement between the leaders of the United States and China is becoming ever-more pronounced. The latest move on this road was a meeting in Tokyo between President Carter and Premier Hua Guofeng. They are reported to have been satisfied with the talks and shared [words indistinct]. They found agreement with regard to the situation in Southeast Asia, where China, supported by the United States, is threatening more attacks on Vietnam and is provoking military incidents on the border with Kampuchea. They had common outlooks on Afghanistan and the policy of armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and they made similar appraisals on the international situation. Both took a dim view of the policy of reducing international tensions.

The United States is going to great lengths to involve China in its policies. Chinese delegations of various ranks and professions are welcomed to the United States with open arms. The United States has given China most-favoured-nation status in trade and is sympathetic to requests for assistance in modernizing the Chinese Army. But the United States is not only sympathetic. When a military delegation led by China's Vice Premier Geng Biao was in Washington, it won assurances of large supplies of weaponry. American companies will be filling orders to produce Chinese armaments and American experts will go to perfect Chinese [words indistinct] missile and space technology. Pentagon officials say that Washington and Beijing may change over from mutually complementary actions to coordinated military operations, primarily in Asia and in other parts of the world.

Let's examine the explosive region of Southeast Asia. According to NEWSWEEK, American and Chinese policy coincides most clearly when it comes to Kampuchea. Beijing is arming the Pol Pot bands and maintaining numerous forces on its border with Vietnam. The United States, for its part, is giving diplomatic and military support to the Pol Pot forces. While generating more tension in Southeast Asia, Chinese and U.S. strategists are also forcing the ASEAN countries to form a military and political alliance, primarily against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Washington and Beijing have also stepped up activities to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead for Chinese-American aggressive strategy in southwest Asia aimed against Afghanistan, Iran, India and other countries in the region. Western news analysts believe one reason for closer U.S.-Chinese relations is Washington's desire to use Beijing as a Trojan horse to carry out its military and strategic plans in developing Asian and African countries.

Reports have already leaked out that China and the United States are exchanging intelligence information about countries in south Asia and are closely coordinating efforts to support the mercenaries in Afghanistan. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has commented that Washington is prepared to pay for Beijing's services by supporting China in its hegemonistic plans.

The current leadership in Beijing, judging by its actions, likes the attention of the West and especially the United States. Besides, the Chinese leaders are working for closer relations with the United States as part of their dangerous aims to upset international relations and undermine efforts to reduce international tension in order to have an easier time pursuing its great power chauvinistic plans. Small wonder they not only talk about the inevitability of a world nuclear war (?but) the usefulness of such a war. China opposes the majority of countries that favor the relaxation of international tensions and, therefore, regardless of how China's relations with the United States develop, it's a source of potential danger and conflicts. The United States and other countries supporting Beijing's hegemonistic policies won't be able to stand on the sidelines if these conflicts arise, and so the task of all peace-minded people is to oppose the aggressive plans of Washington and Beijing, who are promoting military confrontations.

TRENDS IN CHINESE ECONOMIC POLICY VIEWED

LD260024 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 25, TASS--"Survival of the fittest", "natural selection"--all these phenomena typical of the economy of the capitalist world, must, in the opinion of the leading Beijing newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, be applied tothe national economy of the PRC.

The list of the long-standing woes besetting the economy of the PRC is rather impressive. It includes the overall disruption of the economic balance, the serious lagging behind of agricultural output from the population growth, the weakness of light industry, the ineffectiveness of the heavy industry enterprises. The machines and equipment of China's industrial enterprises are very obsolete. The problem of unemployment remains acute which is especially true with regard to urban youth among whom the number of unemployed has topped the 20 million mark.

The contrast between the inordinate ambitions and the stark reality drives the Chinese leaders to look for some "magic formulas" which could by themselves, "automatically", transform China into a militarily and economically strong nation. Hence the emphasis on the hopes for the West's assistance and capital.

The foreign capitalist partners, however, fail to live up to all of Beijing's expectations. As has been admitted by the Guangdung newspaper NANFANG RIBAO, foreign industralists perfer to set up in the PRC small-scale processing enterprises which do not call for big investments or sophisticated technology. The impact of these enterprises on China's economy has been negligible. The result, the newspaper says, has been a "discrepance" between China's desire to use such deals to import advanced industrial technology and the manifest desire on the part of capitalists to penetrate the Chinese market at a minimum expense. It is in this way that China is being reintroduced to the laws of capitalism.

Beijing's new formulas, by far devoid of any magic force, are nothing but an attempt to put the burden of resolving the economic difficulties on the shoulders of the Chinese working people.

CALL FOR BETTER JAPAN-USSR RELATIONS EXAMINED

OW261215 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Aleksandrov commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently in Japan, especially since the emergence of the new cabinet, there have been more demands that Japan maintain a balanced position in its relations with foreign countries. The Japanese press has recalled the late Prime Minister Ohira's statement that balanced diplomacy was his goal. Foreign Minister Okita, Ohira's chief aid in foreign policy, has also reiterated that Japan should not pursue any foreign policy that would seriously antagonize other countries.

In various articles writers say that the late Prime Minister Ohira consolidated the foundations of Japan's relations with the United States and China but fell short of improving Japan's relations with the ASEAN countries and the Soviet Union. Therefore, they add, the Suzuki cabinet which succeeds the Ohira cabinet should fulfill this unaccomplished task.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, for instance, says that with the emergence of the Suzuki cabinet there have been some signs showing that Japan-USSR relations, which have been cool of late, are moving toward recovery. As an example, MAINICHI SHIMBUN cites the fact that both Prime Minister Suzuki and Foreign Minister Ito have expressed the hope for resuming Japan-USSR exchanges. MAINICHI SHIMBUN further notes that the Japanese Foreign Ministry has formed the view that to avoid the impression that a Japan-U.S.-China alliance is in the making, it is necessary for Japan to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union. These tendencies and wishes toward correcting the bias in Japanese diplomacy, which the Japanese (?ruling) circles have caused as a result of their (?arbitrary) approach to international relations, are to be welcomed. However, we can welcome them only if they are followed up by concrete actions and proposals. As you know, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has no objection to all this. This is evident from the fact that the Soviet Union has on several occasions advanced proposals for cooperation between two countries on international issues as well as on bilateral relations.

However, an analysis of the statement made by members of the new Japanese cabinet and other Japanese officials concerning Japan-USSR relations does not substantiate MAINICHI SHIMBUN's observation. First of all, time and again we have heard the utterances made by Japanese officials expressing their desire to improve Japan's relations with its neighbors. But never have these utterances been translated into action. Second, but most importantly, Japanese Government officials give lip service to developing relations with the Soviet Union but they attach to it various conditions which they know are unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Third and last, the Foreign Ministry--which MAINICHI SHIMBUN quotes as saying that it wants to improve Japan-USSR relations to avoid the impression that a Japan-U.S.-China alliance directed against the Soviet Union is in the making--is noisily clamoring that Japan be fully prepared to cope with a possible Soviet invasion of Japan. It is also calling for a drastic increase in Japanese military spending to counter the Soviet Union.

Judging from all this, a heated controversy seems to be developing within the Japanese Foreign Ministry over the question of whether Japan should continue its present policy which has brought about distortions in Japan's relations with foreign countries or embark on a carefully chosen foreign policy course based on a long-range viewpoint.

Prudent diplomats demand that Japan, like West Germany and France, take a balanced diplomatic stance which will give Japan a wise latitude of action and enable it to pursue in the international arena policies that will serve Japan's national interests and the interests of peace and security in Asia and in the world. But there are other voices, which are as strong or even stronger.

These voices demand that Japan not only pursue its present policy which, under U.S. and Chinese pressure, has produced distortion but also initiate new moves, especially in the military field. These people forget that such a course of action will breed distrust in the role Japan wants to play in the international arena and will only revive among the people of Asia the old image of Japan as an expansionist aggressor.

In view of the efforts of West Germany and France to maintain detente and develop multi-sided exchange and cooperation with the Soviet Union despite U.S. and Chinese obstructions, people are talking about the need for actions to return Japan to its previous omnidirectional foreign policy.

In an interview with NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, Foreign Minister Ito stated that Japan is studying the possibility of resuming Japan-USSR negotiations and that in this connection Japan will maintain resuming an independent position, which may be different from the U.S. view. We like to believe that these statements are sincere and that they will be followed by constructive proposals and actions designed to place Soviet-Japanese relations back on the smooth track of development. It was not very long ago that developments in Soviet-Japan relations were bringing great benefits to both the people of the Soviet Union and Japan and were contributing to peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the world.

GAVRILENKO: JAPAN REASSESSES RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD272222 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 27 Jul 80

["Dubious Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, July 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports: The "Chinese boom" is gradually subsiding and the Japanese start reassessing soundly the prospects for Japanese-Chinese relations.

Japanese politicians who had hoped to promote the penetration of China's market by Japanese monopolies through the consolidation of ties with the present Chinese leadership found themselves in a trap. Beijing takes advantage of these ties to draw Japan into vicious anti-Soviet, hegemonistic and expansionist policy that threatens peace and stability in Asia and all over the world.

Representatives of the business circles of Japan are becoming ever more pessimistic about commercial and economic relations with China and prospects for their development. The Japanese press reports almost every day about chaos and disarray in China's economic planning, about unremitting struggle for power in Beijing.

The promises of the Chinese side to supply oil, coal and other types of energy and industrial raw materials to Japan, the promises that were made lavishly in the first months after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, proved impossible to fulfil in many cases. The visits by high officials of the Beijing administration to Tokyo decreased and those who visit Tokyo, as for instance, Deputy Premier of the State Council of the PRC Gu Mu, who was in Tokyo recently, express doubts about China's being able to make deliveries under contracts concluded.

The constant changes in the plans of China's economic development already resulted in the fact that last year deliveries of Japanese steel to China that make up half of the total value of the Japanese export to China, decreased by more than 20 percent. The deliveries of sets of equipment dropped sharply, too. In view of all this Japanese industrialists cannot make long-term plans for the widening of export of Japanese goods to China and for receiving industrial raw materials in return.

The Washington-Beijing-Toyko military political alliance that is being knocked together causes justifiable concern in other Asian countries that seriously worry about their security and peaceful turue. Beijing's interference already resulted in the extermination of millions of Kampucheans. Everybody remembers last year's unprovoked attack of China on neighbouring Vietnam, China's provocations against India and Laos and participation in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The sober-minded political figures in Japan believe that in the interests of national security Japan should refuse to follow in the wake of Washington's and Beijing's anti-Soviet course and should conduct and independent foreign policy meeting the interests of the Japanese people, promoting the development of goodneighbourly relations with all countries, consultation of international detente, world peace and security.

VASILYEV ON SOLIDARITY WITH PEOPLE OF SOUTH KOREA

SK270748 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle, Vasilyev, a commentator of this radio, writes as follows: The Soviet Union is observing the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the realization of the reunification of the country under peaceful and democratic principles. At the mass rally of [word indistinct] to be held in [word indistinct] city in RSFSR, the Soviet people will again express their support for the Korean peopel's struggle.

The Korean people will soon mark the 27th anniversary of the signing of the Korean armistice agreement. The Korean working people were able to deal fatal blows to the U.S. militarists and their stooges militarily and politically thanks to the (? active) internationalist unity of many fraternal countries, including the Soviet Union. The aggressors suffered a (?serious) defeat. [Passage indistinct]

Three years ago, U.S. President Carter pledged to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea in an attempt to win support from the voters. However, he has failed to keep his pledge. Instead, U.S. troops in South Korea have been strengthened with modern military equipment and weapons, and the Seoul regime has built up its military strength. These actions have laid new obstacles to the settlement of the Korean reunification question under peaceful and democratic principles.

The Soviet Union's stand on the reunification of Korea is firm. [Passage indistinct] Therefore, the Korean people should solve the destiny of Korea by themselves without foreign interferences.

The DPRK's constructive proposals for the normalization of the Korean situation have won the full support of the Soviet people. All Soviet publications and other mass media have constantly mentioned the successes won by the Korean working people in socialist construction and the Korean people's struggle for reunification of the country. These Soviet mass media indicate that the U.S. occupation of South Korea and the Seoul regime's antipopular policy of perpetuating the division of Korea have become major obstacles on the road toward peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Soviet people have fully supported the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. [Passage indistinct]

The reunification of Korea is not a new a question. The settlement of this question coincides not only with the maintenance of peace in Korea but also with peace and stability in the Far East and Asia. The Soviet pepple express their firm conviction that this cause of the Korean people will be victorious.

SOUTH ASIA

RAO CITED ON PAKISTANI NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

LD280902 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Dehli, July 28, TASS--New facts testifying to Pakistan's nuclear ambitions are becoming public. The Minister of External Affairs of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said speaking in parliament that the construction of a complex to process nuclear fuel was going full speed near the Pakistani city of Lahore. The Indian press has more than once reported that the military regime in Pakistan was preparing to set off a nuclear device it is said here that Beijing suggested that Islamabad stage a test at one of China's test ranges.

PONOMAREV GREETS INDIAN CP SECRETARY ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD261754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. At the airport he was met by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

INDIAN JOURNAL VIEWS U.S.-PRC COOPERATION AS 'THREAT'

LD252006 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 25, TASS--The broadening of U.S.-Chinese military cooperation constitutes a threat to the sovereignty and independence of many Asian states, including, India, the TRADE UNION RECORD journal said.

In encircling India with a network of military bases, Washington and Peking are trying to change the foreign policy line of this biggest South Asian state, the anti-imperialist trend of India's policy, the development of its multilateral relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have exasperated the ruling circles of the USA and China, which are doing their utmost to undermine India's prestige and influence in the international arena.

By their large arms supplises to Pakistan, Washington and Beijing are trying to pursue an aggressive policy vis-a-vis the neighbor states. The strengthening of the U.S. military base in Diego Garcia Island, the feverish arms buildup by the Pentagon in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are a source of serious concern for the peoples of the South Asian area. Washington and Beijing, the journal stresses, are hatching plots against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, using Thailand's territory as their base.

PATRIOT: PAKISTAN USED AS ANTI-AFGHAN AGGRESSION BASE

LD280922 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 28 July, TASS--Pakistan has turned into the main base for external aggression against Afghanistan, the newspaper PATRIOT writes today. Gangs of Afghan mercenaries are trained in numerous bases all along the Afghan-Pakistani border for their subsequent sending into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Instructors from the USA, China, Egypt and Israel are training them in methods of sabotage, subversion and terror, supplying the bandits with money and modern weapons, including chemical ones.

The paid murderers, whom Western and Beijing propaganda describes as "fighters from freedom," are attacking defenceless children, clergymen and destroying mosques and schools. In so doing, they do not hesitate to use wargases against schoolchildren and teachers.

Islamabad, the newspaper points out, would like to evade responsibility for allowing to use its country's territory for aggression against Afghanistan. But such attempts are futile. During his recent visit to India, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi made it clear that Pakistan cannot be expected to put an end to the sending of bandit detachments into Afghanistan. He has thus admitted that the "undeclared war" being waged against the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the participation of the USA, China and Pakistan, will continue. In these conditions, the PATRIOT points out, the democratic and all peace forces of India must redouble their efforts in order to put an end to the foreign aggression against the Afghan people and eliminate the seat of tensions in that region.

KITSENKO VIEWS REASONS FOR POPULAR DISCONTENT IN PAKISTAN

LD280911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "Mounting Discontent"]

[Text] According to AP, a meeting of the five major opposition parties united in the Pakistani National Alliance has been held in Lahore. The meeting participants--about 800 delegates from the various provinces--adopted a resolution containing demands for power in the country to be handed over to a transitional civilian government within the next 6 weeks. Otherwise, the resolution that was adopted says, a massive campaign will be mounted in the country with the aim of restoring democratic rule.

The meeting was held in a situation of broadening demonstrations against the military regime. Massive demonstrations by Shi'ite Muslims took place at the beginning of July. Journalists' and lawyers' organizations and well-known politicians and public figures have protested at the flouting of civil rights.

What lies behind this is deep discontent with the regime's domestic and foreign policy. It is well known that the population in Pakistan is deprived of elementary civil rights. The administration is refusing to hold parliamentary elections, has banned all political parties, has abolished civilian courts, has imposed the strictest censorship and has given complete freedom of action to military tribunals. America's U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes that since the July, 1977, military coup the military administration has "jailed and persecuted tens of thousands of political opponents."

Pakistan's people are also the victim of a steadily deteriorating economic situation--headlong inflation, swiftly rising prices, increasing unemployment. All these ills are the consequence of the course of denationalization in industry, of giving every encouragement to private and foreign capital and of militarizing the economy. Pakistan's military spending now absorbs about 60 percent of the budget appropriations. It is not surprising that the country has developed an astronomical budget deficit (about R20 billion) and a huge foreign debt (about 8 billion).

The people's particular discontent is caused by the regime's foreign policy, which has turned the country into a springboard for the American-Chinese aggression against Afghanistan and is leading to worsened relations with other countries.

While demanding the restoration of democracy in Pakistan, broad public circles are at the same time advocating abandonment of the alliance with American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, an immediate end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the implementation of an independent foreign policy, and friendship and cooperation with all countries.

AFGHAN REFUGEES CAUSE PROBLEMS IN PAKISTAN

LD262148 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The Pakistan press (?makes points) more and more often that the Afghan refugees begin to create grave economic and social problems at the places where they live. More from our observer Ivan Lavrov:

By their social and property status the Afghan refugees can be divided into two unequal groups. The (?minor) group are those who have fled from the April revolution, that is, feudal lords, moneylenders, trade dealers and reactionary clergy. And these people have brought along enormous wealth [indistinct words]. They fill the best hotels in Peshawar and the towns (?of the area). According to the PAKISTAN TIMES the premises which were earlier let for 250 rupees are let today for more than 1,000. Rich Afghans manage to oust local dealers from trade by buying up (?their) shops or opening new ones with the encouragement of the military authorities. It is hard for the taxi, truck or bus owners to compete with the Afghans who lower the prices deliberately. In the area where the Afghan refugees reside the prices of foodstuffs, consumer goods and [word indistinct] have sharply gone up. It is maintained that the influx of rich Afghans has upset the balance of supply and demand and led to inflation.

The larger group of the Afghan refugees however are a lower income or simply poor people. Misled by feudals or reactionary clergy, they found themselves [words indistinct]. They sell their labor at the cheapest price possible, and as a result the earnings of hired farmhands in many regions of Pakistan dropped down by nearly 35 percent. This fact arouses discontent among the local population, which already lives below the poverty level and does not see how the situation can be improved.

It is well known that the Afghan Government did all it could to ensure the return of the refugees to their homeplaces. A statement issued on 19 March drew a line between real refugees and those who were waging a war against their own people. The refugees were offered to come back with the government guaranteeing them security, and the return of small and medium-level property confiscated by the Amin regime. Amnesty, the Afghan Government declared, will be granted to all those who are prepared to lay down arms and return to a peaceful life. [Words indistinct]

The Pakistani military authorities who are obviously (?pinning hopes) on their American and Chinese benefactors, gave a cool shoulder treatment to the realistic and peaceable proposals of the Afghan side, proposals that are winning wide support in the world. Moreover the Pakistani military regime still hopes to pass the leaders of Afghan terrorist bands off as a certain legal force. They try to use as the ground for this the recent session of the Islamic Conference Organization, where these leaders managed to penetrate under someone else's guise.

Many observers predict that Pakistan will (?face) more and more difficulties if a political solution is not found to the problem of Afghan refugees. They believe that [words indistinct] should be done as early as possible, as Pakistan is already (?deeply) [words indistinct]. The political parties of Pakistan are therefore stepping up the campaign, not only for the restoration of the democratic system of government and lifting of the martial law, but for normal relations with Afghanistan and the solution of the problem of the Afghan refugees.

TASS REPORTS ON PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD261200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, 26 July, (TASS)--The Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] has taken place here. Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], delivered a report "On the Tasks of the Party and State in Strengthening the Struggle Against Counterrevolution and Reinforcing the Armed Forces and the Organs of State Security and Public Order."

An editorial article in the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR says that the plenum reviewed the results of the struggle against external and internal counterrevolution. It was noted that the process of consolidating all patriotic and democratic forces in the united fatherland front is proceeding successfully in the country. Plans for economic development are being implemented. A system of national education and a public health service are being developed. In recent months the Afghan Army has carried out a number of successful operations to eliminate bandit formations. This has helped stabilize the situation in the country. Revolutionary order is being maintained in a considerable part of the provinces and districts.

The plenum stressed that the foreign policy initiatives of the DRA aimed at settling relations between the states of the region and depriving the counterrevolutionary gangs of bases on the borders of Afghanistan have received wide support and approval from all progressive forces in the world.

Special note was made of the selfless international help given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, which has made possible the successes which have been achieved in strengthening revolutionary gains in the DRA.

The plenum pointed out that international imperialism and regional reaction have in effect launched an undeclared war against the Afghan people and its gains. Armed bandit formations, receiving direct support from the imperialist states and several reactionary regimes in the region, are infringing the gains of the April revolution. The bandits are receiving financial help, weapons, ammunition and other military supplies from their masters abroad and are carrying out terror, robbery and violence against the civilian population.

The Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee decided that mobilization of the entire party and people to crush the armed gangs and the counterrevolutionary underground is the party's principal task at the present time and put forward the slogan of "all the strength of the party and people for the routing of counterrevolution."

SHISHLIN EXAMINES AFGHAN, IRANIAN CRISES

LD251330 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Excerpts] At its full scale meeting in June the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee voiced concern over the worsening international situation and pointed out ways to improve it. To remove the hotbeds of tension in the world it is necessary to respect the sovereignty and independence of all countries and to refrain from intefering in their internal affairs. Our observer Nikolay Shishlin now comments: It is hard to overestimate the importance of these principles as affecting crisis situation politically. Very indicative in that respect is the problem of Afghanistan. The country's government has advanced constructive proposals on normalizing the situation.

And indeed, through talks with Pakistan and Iran a solution could be found that would rid Afghanistan of the constant incursions from the outside. And consequently the reason that prompted the Afghan Government to ask for introducing a limited contingent of Soviet troops into the country to help rebuff an outside aggression, this reason would no longer exist. An independent Afghanistan conducting a policy of nonalignment could eventually become an important factor for peace in the Middle East and the sooner an end is put to the imperialist policy of pressure on Afghanistan the sooner that could happen.

In today's complicated and interconnected world there should be a maximum careful approach to crisis **situations**, and emphasis should be put on at least two principles: respect for the sovereign rights of the people and concern for preserving peace. Violation of those principles leads the problem into a blind alley. This, among other things, is borne out by the situation in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries favor a comprehensive and just political solution of the Middle East conflict with the direct participation of all the sides concerned, including the Arab people of Palestine as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization. The experience of Camp David, that is concluding separate deals, has proved to have no future at all. The consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression have not been eliminated nor are the countries of the Middle East, including Israel, more secure. Tension hasn't been reduced either.

Another crisis-prone situation is the problem of Iran. There can be different points of view as the revolution against the shah concerning its nature and objectives but one thing is quite definite: The revolution that took place didn't presuppose a sharp increase in tension. But still that happened: Why? In the West they seem to **believe** that this is because of the American hostages. From the very beginning the Soviet Union has made it clear that ti is for strictly observing diplomatic immunity. But every unbiased person knows that tension began mounting in the Persian Gulf zone because the American administration refused to accept Iran's independence. It resorted to the crudest forms of pressure on that country and in that way destablizes the entire situation in the region.

Recognition of the changes that have taken place and also of the reality and consequent reasonable changes in America's policy towards Iran would no doubt have helped to end this crisis situation around Iran. But the biggest need for holding talks on the principles of equality and security of all sides is in disarmament, a key problem of today. The socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, believe that at the talks now going on concerning different aspects of limiting and ending the arms race an effort should be made to attain agreement speedily. And it is also necessary to resume at once those discussions which have been suspended or broken off. Of course it's not easy to solve the problem of disarmament in a world where there is still such mistrust, much estrangement and downright hostility but the benefit that all mankind and every country in particular would derive from practical disarmament is tremendous.

LEGALITY OF AFGHAN TRIALS CITED, CLEMENCY GRANT NOTED

LD241421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "Reportage From Kabul": "Retribution"]

[Text] It is true that, however much a rope may be twisted, it has to have an end. There they are, pitiable and despicable, not lifting their heads, sitting on the dock--bandits and killers who have embarked on a path of betrayal of their people. Pinned down by irrefutable evidence, caught redhanded by the Afghan security organs **at** the scene of the crime, they fully admit being guilty of the crimes of which they are accused. They talk about how they became hirelings of reactionary forces waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan.

This open trial took place in Kabul on 21 July in the presence of representatives of the city's public and journalists. A special revolutionary court appointed by a decision of the country's highest organ of power, the Afghan Revolutionary Council, tried the members of a subversive group sent into Afghan territory, in the name of the Afghan people. Strictly following generally accepted international legal norms and the country's criminal code, the members of the court familiarize themselves attentively with the case of each accused, with material and documentary evidence of his guilt, and also with the testimonies and personal statements of the accused, giving them the right and the full opportunity to conduct their defense.

But the accused have no way of answering, no way of justifying themselves. The evidence is weighty. The materials of a thorough investigation fully expose the bloody crimes carried out by these people. They have six murders and three attempted murders on their consciences. Making use, with terror and threats, of money they received abroad [za kordonom], they tried to intimidate the peaceful population and incite them to antigovernment actions.

The sentence unanimously imposed by the members of the special revolutionary court is strict, but just. Two criminal mercenaries are sentenced to the supreme penalty--death by shooting. With respect to (Barotali Dzhafari), known as (Kasym), the leader of the gang, it was stressed that he too deserves an exceptional measure of punishment. But, taking into account his candid confession, his condemnation of his own actions, and also his revelations on the counterrevolutionary activity of the Afghan people's enemies, the court considered it possible to spare his life. The other criminals were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

After the court session I asked the well-known Afghan lawyer (Abdurakhman Domesh) to comment on this event. "The trial of these people showed quite clearly who is hiding behind the mask of all kinds of 'defenders of Islam' or 'insurgents,' as these killers and bandits are 'depicted' by their foreign inspirers and patrons," (A. Domesh), a lawyer of many years' experience and also a graduate of the theological faculty at Kabul University, said in a talk with me. "These people committed crimes not only against the people, but against Islam's laws too."

Concerning the legal side of the question, my interlocutor stressed that well-known international legal norms outlaw operations by mercenary gangs against any country's lawful government. And, he noted, it is not only the actions of the bandits that are criminal, but also the actions of those who arm them and equip them with everything they need. This is indicated quite clearly, for instance, in a UN General Assembly resolution adopted in 1968 on the implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. It notes, in particular, that the practice of using mercenaries against a movement for national liberation and independence is a punishable criminal act, and the mercenaries themselves are considered criminals and are outside the law.

The Afghan lawyer stressed that those on trial fully admitted their guilt precisely in taking up arms as hirelings of aggressive, antidemocratic forces. In accordance with another UN General Assembly resolution, adopted in 1973, these actions are a punishable crime. Thus, (A. Domesh) stressed, from a legal viewpoint the persons condemned by the special revolutionary court, as soon as they stepped onto Afghan soil as killers and mercenaries, immediately placed their actions outside the law, in accordance with international legal norms.

The Afghan people, (A. Domesh) said in conclusion, are a peace-loving people who want peace and good relations with all countries. At the same time they are prepared, as they have always done throughout their history, to defend their sovereignty and the right to resolve their own destiny. Those who are trying to fan a war conflagration on our soil by resorting to the services of pitiful mercenaries should learn this well. All who resolve to tread our soil carrying arms should remember this.

SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC TIES VIEWED

ID272226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Correspondent (Viktor Bazilevich) report from Kabul]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Kabul today on the granting by the Soviet Union of technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the construction of facilities for servicing freight transport on one of the country's biggest motor roads, that which runs from (Hayratan) to Kabul and which connects the big transshipment port on the Amu Darya with the important industrial areas in Afghanistan. Furthermore, on the basis of this document, a motor vehicle station capable of servicing a thousand cars is to be built in Kabul. Port (Hayratan) will be expanded and a transshipment base is to be built on the Afghan bank near the site where the bridge over the Amu Darya is being constructed. The funds for these construction projects will come from credits which were granted by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in keeping with earlier agreements that were signed on the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

In an interview with our correspondent, the Afghan deputy minister of planning said that Afghanistan accorded enormous importance to the development of Afghan-Soviet economic ties. Noting the favorable cooperation that has been in existence between the two countries for many years in various economic and technological spheres, the deputy minister of planning expressed the hope that these projects will be commissioned in the near future. On behalf of the Afghan people, he expressed warm gratitude to the Soviet Government and to all Soviet people for the constantly growing economic aid and their support for the April revolution.

PRAVDA EXAMINES KABUL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

ID251033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 80 p 6

[Special correspondents L. Mironov, I. Shchedrov report: "New Construction Sites in the Afghan Capital"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, July--In the evenings, when the cool air comes down from the mountains after the heat of a July day, the neon lights of movie theaters and the drama theater are switched on in Kabul and the television screens light up in the houses. Recently a Mars intersatellite communications system was set up with the help of Soviet specialists. And on the opening day of the 1980 Olympics Afghan television viewers, simultaneously with viewers in many other countries, saw for themselves the world's biggest sporting event.

The changes taking place in every corner of Afghanistan today are manifested most in the Afghan capital. After all, Kabul is the country's main political, economic and cultural center. The main industrial enterprises, banks and trade and industrial companies are concentrated here. The biggest detachment of the working class and a large number of intelligentsia and students are concentrated here.

A sign of everyday life in Kabul is the construction sites, where work does not stop for a single day. In the center of the city, on Zarnigar Square, a multistory building for the Ministry of Communications is being constructed, and new private stores have opened in the Mindavi trading district. Schools and kindergartens are also being constructed. Apartment blocks are being erected.

Passing through the narrow, dusty streets of old Kabul with its (duvaly)--the thick adobe walls of the scorching hot closed courtyards--our car emerged onto the plain stretching in front of the whitish hills on the northwestern outskirts of the capital. As yet the region is known as the (Kartee Parvan-3) on the general map of Kabul.

The first project for modern mass housing construction has already been implemented in Kabul, on the northeastern outskirts of the capital, where more than 10,000 people are living in a new housing estate in four-story blocks with every convenience. This is an important Soviet-Afghan cooperation project.

The construction site itself is not just ordinary. The authorities and the recently created trade union have shown a great deal of concern for the construction workers. They are bussed to work. As yet that is very rare in Afghanistan. The workers are given a free medical service. Courses to eliminate illiteracy are to be run at the site. The construction workers themselves told us about all this. Team leader (Sher Akhmad) speaks quite good Russian.

"No, I have not studied in the Soviet Union," he said, "But I was lucky enough to work with the Soviet specialists for nearly 20 years in Jalalabad, on the construction of the irrigation complex, which is now famous throughout the country. We Afghan workers are convinced that the Soviet Union is our country's truest friend."

Immediately after the laying of the foundation stone of the apartment block we had an interview with Nazar Mohammad, minister of public works. He is young, like many other prominent state and party figures in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The minister is 34. He was entrusted with this post 6 months ago. He is a graduate of the Engineering School of Kabul University.

"Yes, the same university." Nazar Mohammade says, "that Western propaganda depicts as a stronghold of counterrevolution. (It was as a student there that the future minister joined the ranks of the then illegal People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in 1965). The housing problem is one of the most important in the republic," he tell us. "The question is particularly acute in Kabul, and we are devoting great attention to resolving it. The construction site in (Kartee Parvan-3) is the biggest of its kind in the republic, but not the only one. In August this year, in the (Sara-Mina) district of the capital, we will commission 20 three-story and four-story apartment blocks with every convenience."

Important national projects are also being created in other cities. In Herat the country's biggest cement plant is under construction, in Qandahar--a modern textile factory which will be commissioned this year, in Mazar-e Sharif--an elevator and a bakery.... Attempts by imperialist and Maoist agents to wreck this work--and several such sabotage attempts have been made in Herat and Qandahar--have been rebuffed.

An important role is played in peaceful building, the minister went on, by fraternal Afghan-Soviet cooperation, which has stood the test of time. This new district of the capital will be one of its new landmarks.

We leave (Kartee Parvan-3) while the working day is in full swing. Hundreds of workers are working in the foundation pits and on scaffolding. They are devoting their efforts to the transformation of Kabul.

GIEREK ARRIVES IN MOSCOW AT CPSU INVITATION

LD271123 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 July, TASS--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, today arrived in the Soviet Union for a holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Visit To Olympic Village

LD272152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1803 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 July (TASS)--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who arrived in the USSR for a holiday, today visited Olympic village. Polish sportsmen cordially welcomed him and warm, friendly talks took place. Edward Gierek visited one of the buildings in which participants of the games live, saw the sports complex, trade center and public catering center. Subsequently, Edward Gierek was present at the athletic competitions which took place at the central Lenin Stadium.

SHALYGIN REVIEWS BREZHNEV-KADAR TALKS

LD261114 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] On Thursday in the Crimea the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, met with the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Kadar, who was in the Soviet Union on a short holiday. Our observer Yuriy Shalygin, makes this comment:

Crimean meetings between leaders of the socialist community have become a tradition. They may be called a major sector of interstate cooperation. This is cooperation among the equals, and it covers practically all spheres of life. In the field of material production it facilitates dynamic economic growth of each country and on this basis improvement of living standards. Right now the socialist countries are preparing to launch new 5-year programs starting next year. National economic programs are being coordinated, and measures worked out for mutually advantageous cooperation in individual fields. At their meeting in the Crimea Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar stated with satisfaction that trade between the Soviet Union and Hungary is expected to grow by nearly 50 percent in the next 5-year period. The two countries are also to expand cooperation in the energy industry, metallurgy, engineering and some other fields. All development programs carried out by the socialist nations are programs for peaceful construction. Needless to say, they can be implemented best in conditions of lasting peace. The Soviet Union, Hungary and their allies have been working vigorously towards this objective. They have done much to make the easing of tension a reality of international relations.

Although the world situation has now taken a turn for the worse, primarily due to the activity of American imperialist circles, political relaxation had run sufficiently deep roots to be preserved and consolidated. Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar firmly believe in this. They see a tested way of reinforcing it. Relaxation, they say, can be promoted further if countries with different social systems continue a political dialogue and build up contacts. Good prospects for improving the world situation have opened, thanks to the Soviet initiatives on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union has proposed talks on the problem as an integral part of the problem of American forward based systems.

Next week it will be 5 years since the signing of the Final Act of the European security conference in Helsinki. Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar emphasized the viability and outstanding importance of that document for the destinies of peace in Europe and the rest of the world. They called for the Madrid meeting of the countries that attended the conference, scheduled to take place next November, to be conducted in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, so that the conference could adopt practical decisions aimed at promoting peaceful cooperation and consolidating the norms of coexistance. In the opinion of Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar, the Madrid meeting could become particularly weighty if it decided to call a European conference on military relaxation and disarmament.

TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR IN 'CLOSING STAGE'

LD281148 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From the GDR Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, 28 July, TASS--The unilateral withdrawal of the Soviet troops in central Europe, which was declared by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on October 6, 1979, is now in its closing stage. This step by the Soviet Union, which has been taken in agreement with the leadership of the GDR and after consultations with the other Warsaw Treaty member-states, is evidence of the striving of the socialist countries to contribute towards military detente in Europe.

The personnel, tanks and other military equipment, which are being withdrawn from the GDR, are sent to the places of the their new deployment in the European part of the USSR.

On these days, meetings and rallies are held in the cities of the GDR where Soviet Army men were in service. Addressing meetings and rallies on the occasion of the official send off home of the Soviet men and officers, the working people of the GDR are expressing confidence of the strength of the fraternal ties between the USSR and the GDR and the inviolability of the borders of the socialist community.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES KARL MARK ORDER FROM GDR AMBASSADOR

LD251411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Today at the Central Committee of the CPSU, [Harry] Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, bestowed the Karl Marx Order on Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Boris Nikolayevich was honored by the State Council of the GDR for his services in strengthening the development of friendly relations between the CPSU and the SED, between our countries, and in connection with his birthday.

SFRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH CPSU SECRETARY ZIMYANIN

LD212229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow--Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Federation of Organizations of Physical Culture, who is staying in Moscow as guest of the USSR State Committee for Sports, had a meeting today with Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During a fairly long and friendly conversation reference was made to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation. Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

KUZNETSOV: NO PLACE IN U.S. NATO PLANS FOR UNITARY CYPRUS

NC270940 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 27 Jul 80 p 7

[From "Light in International Developments" column: "ADN commentator" Nikolay Kuznetsov article "For the Unity and Independence of Cyprus"--written exclusively for TA NEA]

[Text] The Cypriot people's struggle--which they are waging for the earliest possible elimination of the tragic consequences from the 1974 developments and for the unity, territorial integrity and stabilization of independence of the island--is enjoying the widest international support. Revealing evidence of this can be seen in the week of solidarity with the Cypriot people, which has been successively organized in various countries, including the Soviet Union.

The USSR and other countries of the socialist community have maintained a consistent principled stand in developing friendly and cooperative relations with Cyprus. The solidarity of the USSR has helped the Cypriots to endure the difficult tribulations they have gone through and also assisted them in thwarting the designs of the NATO generals which have aimed at the island's subjugation. It is the Soviet Union that suggested the convocation of a representative conference under UN auspices to resolve the international aspects of the Cyprus problem.

UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions have repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island and respect for the nonaligned policy followed by Cyprus; they have demanded, in other words, the creation of favorable prerequisites for the resumption of the intercommunal talks and the accomplishment of desirable results.

Nevertheless, the implementation of the UN resolutions is prevented by the improper maneuvers of the United States and its allies, who are trying to impose their "mediation" on Cyprus in order to take the problem away from UN control and solve it within the narrow circle of the Atlantic family in accordance with NATO's military interests.

In the light of recent developments, it has become all the more obvious that the Pentagon aims at converting Cyprus into its bridgehead on a significant crossroad of the international sealanes. This is why there is no place in the more general strategic concepts of NATO for an independent and unitary Cyprus which would follow a nonaligned policy. This is the source of U.S. attempts to prevent the revival of a strong central government and divide the island into two parts, using the existence of two communities as a pretext.

It is not a mere coincidence that the U.S. plan for an "arrangement" provided for the legalization of the island's division. This plan did not mention anything about the withdrawal of foreign troops, the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus or an end to interferences in the island's internal affairs.

The present balance of power in the international field does not permit the United States to harshly put an end to the independence of Cyprus. However, Washington has not lost its hopes. Thus far, the United States has been satisfied with the preservation of the abnormal "status quo" on this insular state, while U.S. diplomacy is preparing some action similar to that which took place at Camp David.

Moreover, the Americans are now making greater use of the British military bases on the island. In order to put their bases in Turkey back into operation again, the United States lifted the arms embargo against Turkey and promised that country massive aid which is already being shouldered by West Germany within the allied framework.

This action allegedly emanates from the idea that the arming of Turkey would be conducive to the solution of the Cyprus problem. Besides, Washington also claims that Greece's return to the NATO military organization and the reopening of the U.S. bases on the Greek territory would also contribute to the solution of the Cyprus problem.

However, such an "arrangement" would actually benefit the United States and NATO and the people of the island. It would lead to even greater destabilization in the eastern Mediterranean and to the creation of new sources of tension in the region.

The Cyprus crisis is the result of the foreign interference prompted by NATO in the internal affairs of the small insular state. Therefore, the termination of machinations by the United States and certain other NATO countries which aim at foiling the UN efforts, as well as the complete demilitarization of Cyprus, are the primary prerequistes for the settlement of the problem.

The peace-loving public opinion in many countries, including the Soviet Union, demands the earliest possible settlement of the Cyprus issue in the interest of the Cypriots themselves.

PRAVDA NOTES CRITICISM OF GREEK NEW DEMOCRACY CABINET

LD251425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Athens, 21 July--The opposition is leveling increasingly sharp criticism at the present government formed from representatives of the New Democracy Party. Following the Greek Communist Party Central Committee plenum held at the beginning of July, the leadership of another major opposition party--the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)--has also adopted a decision to mount a broad campaign for the holding of early parliamentary elections.

PASOK leader A. Papandreou has accused the government of pursuing a policy whose distinguishing feature is "fervent pro-Atlanticism." Expressing confidence in PASOK's success in the next elections, he pointed out that the government will undoubtedly want to delay them until next year in order to have time to effect Greece's entry into the Common Market and also to resolve the problems associated with the country's return to NATO's military organization.

G. Mavros, a well-known politician and honorary chairman of the Democratic Center Union, has declared that the one-party New Democracy cabinet has not resolved a single one of the country's major problems. Greece, G. Mavros emphasized, is now living through one of the acutest economic crises in recent decades.

The Cabinet of Ministers, however, continues to reject the idea of early elections.

FORMER SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLAVI DIES IN CAIRO

LD271124 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 July, TASS--It has been officially announced here that the former Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi died today.

Moscow Arabic Report

LD271818 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo--The former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, died today in an Egyptian military hospital. The shah fled from his country in January, 1979, after it was engulfed by the revolution. Since then he has lived in exile in various countries, including Panama and the United States. This March he was given asylum in Egypt. The Iranian Revolutionary Court sentenced him to death in absentia for his crimes against the people.

Lebedeva Comment

GF271810 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Reports received from Cairo state that the former shah of Iran died in a military hospital there. Our commentator Vera Lebedeva writes on this occasion:

Even though the shah is not alive anymore, imperialist forces that had once helped him gain power--and he was always dependent on them in his criminal and antipeople activities--are alive and active.

The American imperialists sent the former shah to Egypt in order to be able to use him there in their struggle against the new Iran with its republican regime. With the help of the shah and As-Sadat, who granted him asylum, the imperialists have turned Egypt into a fulcrum for activities against Iran. As we know, on the night of 25 April Egyptian territory was used to transfer American Marines to Iran.

American imperialists, Israeli Zionists and As-Sadat's conscienceless regime are among the engineers behind the anti-Iranian plots, the participants in which are being tried these days at Tehran's Evin prison. In order to terrify the Iranian people and break their will, American imperialists have intensified their military presence near Iran's coast and are increasing the economic blockade. The goal behind all these attempts is to deprive the Iranian people of their revolutionary gains, return the shah's former regime to this country, establish American domination in Iran and seize Iran's wealth. But the course of events shows that American imperialists will never be successful in making the revolutionary Iranian people kneel. The demands put forward by the Iranian people to the United States of America are legitimate and just. Their most important demand is that any type of intervention in Iran's domestic affairs be halted and the wealth that was plundered by the shah be returned to Iran.

REPORT ON EXECUTIONS, U.S. JOURNALIST, PRIME MINISTER DESIGNATE

LD262010 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 26, TASS--Another four participants in the abortive conspiracy against the present Iranian regime were executed in the town of Dezful yesterday, at a distance of 480 kilometres from the Iranian capital. They had been charged with "armed action directed against the Islamic Republic."

As Radio Tehran reported, all plotters had pleaded guilty to the crimes committed by them and association with the U.S. intelligence agency.

The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has published today a report on the activity of American "journalist" Cynthia Brown-Dwyer, who was arrested by the Iranian authorities on May 5 this year soon after Washington launched its brigand raid into Iran. This "journalist" maintained radio communication with the U.S. Army and counter-revolutionary elements in Iran, whom she assisted in obtaining American weapons. She is also charged with direct part in preparing the ground for and carrying out the American raid into Iran in April this year.

It has been announced here that Iranian President Bani-Sadr has appointed Mostafa Mirsalim, who until now held the post of deputy interior minister as new prime minister of the country. This appointment is subject to parliamentary endorsement. The Islamic Republican Party (IRP) having a majority of seats in the Iranian parliament (Majlis) is known to have named its candidate for the post (?as) prime minister. He is member of the IRP Central Bureau Jelaladdin Farsi.

ACTIVITY OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES INCREASING IN IRAN

LD272248 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 27, TASS--The activity of counterrevolutionary elements was stepped up of late in various Iranian cities, including the capital. Several high-yield time bombs were discovered in Tehran and were defused.

In this connection the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI writes that U.S. and Israeli mercenaries resort to acts of sabotage in retailiation for the failure of the attempt at a state coup. The Iranian newspaper ENTELABE ESLAMI writes that the enemies of Iran, among them the last prime minister of the former shah Bakhtiar, are at one in the striving to destroy the regime existing in Iran. They have outside support and have their own agents within Iran. The United States continues plotting against Iran, seeking to create anarchy in the country, to undermine national security and economy.

Radio Tehran reports that 40 persons were already executed in Iran for attempting to stage a state coup. More than 400 persons undergo investigation.

Touching upon the question of the creation of a new Iranian government, President of Iran Bani-Sadr said in an interview to the Tehran television that if all members of the government represent only one political party he cannot be held responsible for the consequences and declines all responsibility for their activity.

At the same time the president stressed that the future Government of Iran can achieve success only in case of cooperation and all-round coordination of its activity with parliaments. "Otherwise, we shall not have a constructive approach to the affairs and will be engaged in rivalry". Deputy of Iranian parliament H.G. Alali demanded that present Foreign Minister of Iran Qotbzadeh be called to parliament "to explain to the deputies the reasons of a mismanagement of the ministry of which he is in charge".

SAUDI PAPER CITED ON IRANIAN COUP ATTEMPT

LD252310 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 25, TASS--The latest attempt at a military coup in Iran was undertaken by supporters of the shah's former Premier Bakhtiar--officers holding high posts in the Iranian Army. This is reported by the Saudi newspaper AL ASR with reference to information it had received. Most participants in the plot, the paper says, were serving at the Gamzan Air Base to the southwest of Tehran and at the Ahvaz base in Khuzestan. The plotters intended to kill Ayatollah Khomeyni, and President Bani-Sadr, free the American hostages, seize Tehran University and the Gamzan and Ahvaz military bases, AL ASR writes. 30 Phantom planes were readied to bomb the headquarters of Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr and liquidate these prominent figures. On establishing full control over the Gamzan and Ahvaz bases, the paper stresses, the plotters hoped to get more extensive military assistance. Their ultimate aim was to install Bakhtiar in power in the country.

The coup, AL ASR notes, failed because one of the plotters reported the planned operation to the religious authorities. As a result, the coup was started earlier than planned and without sufficient coordination between individual groups.

The paper also reports that following the exposure of the plotters 620 officers were arrested. In the course of the investigation high-placed officers admitted maintaining direct contact with Bakhtiar.

Commenting on the abortive coup attempt, AL ASR writes that it was the most dangerous one for the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The paper also notes that the composition of the plotters shows that despite repeated purges and the flight from Iran of ten thousand officers of the shah's army, many members of the Iranian Army remain loyal to the former shah.

DELEGATE TO TEHRAN CONFERENCE HITS REMARKS BY IRANIAN LEADERS

LD281011 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[APN-attributed article by Acad Yevgeniy Sergeyev, chief of the Soviet delegation to the International Conference on the Investigation of U.S. Aggressive Actions Against Iran: "Who Is Threatening Iran"]

[Text] A convincing answer to this question was given by the international conference on the investigation of U.S. aggressive actions against Iran, held recently in Tehran. About 300 delegates from various public organizations of 60 countries of the world, including the Soviet Union, participated in its work.

Seven reports were delivered at the conference. They demonstrated with specific examples the violation by the United States of Iran's international rights, the sinister activity of the shah's CIA-led SAVAK and Washington's intervention in the country's military affairs and economy. The speakers showed convincingly that Iran had been transformed into the gendarme of the Persian Gulf and the Near East, guarding U.S. interests. From 1977 through the February 1979 people's revolution, which banished the shah from the country, the United States sold $25 billion worth of weapons to Iran. Any discontent on the part of the country's population with the existing regime was mercilessly suppressed. Some 70,000 people have been killed and 720,000 mutilated by SAVAK agents since 1973.

All these facts graphically showed the true face of modern, primarily American, imperialism which supports reactionary dictatorships and rotten monarchies and which opposes democratic, revolutionary transformations. As for the Soviet Union, it is well known that from the first days of the Iranian revolution it supported it and firmly warned against interference in Iran's affairs by anyone, in any form and on any pretext.

Soviet support for the Iranian and other peoples fighting for their independence is not a policy based on expediency. The USSR has always been and is a consistent and principled ally of all anti-imperialist forces. From the moment it was born the land of the soviets has extended the arm of friendship and cooperation to all struggling peoples. Therefore those who try to distort the essence of Soviet foreign policy by using the thesis of the "division of the world between the superpowers" are deluded, or wish to delude others. Unfortunately this thesis was also heard in the speeches of some Iranian leaders who spoke at the conference.

Recently imperialism has been making every effort to weaken revolutionary Iran. One of the most perfidious methods to which it resorts for these purposes is the attempt to isolate Iran from its true friends and allies. In the light of this, one of the documents circulated among the conference participants by its organizers--Brzezinski's memorandum to the U.S. secretary of state--deserves attention. It notes, in particular, that the U.S. President had indicated the need to exploit the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust which exists between Iran and its neighbors. It believes that the ending of political support for Khomeyni's Islamic Republic, especially from the Soviet Union, would lead inevitably to the weakening of this regime's foreign policy positions. It is stated with sufficient clarity. It is just too bad that some Iranian leaders forget about this.

Soviet support for the Iranian people remains unchanged even after the victory of the anti-shah revolution and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic, as Soviet leaders have repeatedly stated. Under conditions whereby imperialism is trying to switch to the offensive there is no task more significant and important than that of achieving the unity of action of all anti-imperialist forces.

FIDEL CASTRO SPEECH MARKING MONCADA ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

LD271946 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, July 27, TASS--The Cuban people today observed its great holiday--the Day of the National Uprising. 27 years ago a group of courageous Cuban revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro stormed the Moncada Barracks--the grim symbol of the Batista dictatorship.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic, delivered a big speech at a meeting here. In his speech he pointed to the dangerous militaristic course by the United States, fraught with the most serious consequences for the whole of mankind. Fidel Castro said that the world is today on the brink of the cold war. In the face of this danger it is necessary to redouble efforts in the struggle for peace and development of cooperation between all the countries. One cannot but be concerned over the attempts by the United States and NATO to deploy 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Washington's plans to rearm the countries of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, and create new military bases in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. The recently adopted election platform of the U.S. Republican Party, which is manifestation of the extremely reactionary political course, harbours a serious threat to international peace and security.

The danger for the Latin American peoples lies in the decision by the Republicans, in case of their advent to power, to discontinue aid to Nicaragua, reconsider Panama Canal treaties, annex Puerto Rico, support military fascist dictatorships and effect a sea blockade of Cuba. They took the course towards the escalation of the arms race with a view to gaining military superiority over the socialist camp.

Fidel Castro urged the progressive forces of the whole world to resolutely curb the imperialist machinations and join efforts in the struggle for detente and international security. He said that a new correlation of forces in the world arena in favour of the advocates of social progress is an important guarantor of peace.

The Cuban leader dwelt in detail on his impressions of a trip to Nicaragua where he attended the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution. "It is difficult to convey in words the feeling of joy when one comes to the country which liberated itself from imperailist oppression. There are three countries in Latin America already--Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua--which radically, once and for all, liberated themselves from oppression," Fidel Castro said. "A day will come when all our countries will be free."

Speaking about the United States' policy vis-a-vis Latin American countries, Fidel Castro stressed that Washington backs the ruling regime in El Salvador which is guilty of the death of thousands of patriots. The United States is sending to El Salvador military instructors and weapons. At present, it is nurturing the idea of open intervention into that Central American countries. [as received]

Speaking about Cuba's international aid to developing nations, Fidel Castro pointed out that 50,000 Cuban doctors, teachers, builders and other specialists are working in more than 30 countries--1,200 Cuban teachers are in Nicaragua this year taking part in the anti-illiteracy campaign. Another 2,000 teachers will come there by the end of the year. Cuba, which accomplished great achievements in the field of health services, sends its doctors and medical nurses to developing countries.

Fidel Castro said, "We are ready to render internationalist aid in the near future to El Salvador and Guatemala. To be an internationist means to be able to pay debt to mankind, for we were given and are being given assistance by other countries."

"Those who sow grain in the Ukraine, produce oil in Siberia, supply goods and equipment to Cuba render their internationalist aid to Cuba. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries provide us technical, economic and necessary military assitance." Fidel Castro said, "We enjoy guaranteed oil deliveries, fair trade relations and reliable security of the country."

"Observing today the 27th anniversary of the storming of Moncada, looking back to the path of the struggle covered in those years," he stressed in conclusion, "we can declare with pride that the sacrifice by the patriots who perished in the name of the motherland was not in vain."

Suslov at Moscow Commemoration

FL251029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The unbreakable friendship between Cuba and the USSR and the exemplary relations in the spheres of political, economic and cultural cooperation were noted in a solemn ceremony held in Moscow to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks. Deputy Minister of Culture Nikolay Mokhov stated in a speech that the Soviets pay due tribute to the immortal gesture of the revolutionaries who raised the flag of the struggle for emancipation with the commemoration of this anniversary. The Soviets clearly see that 26 July date played a great role in the historic destiny of the Cuban people and placed at the helm of the Cuban revolution a prominent revolutionary, Fidel Castro.

Mokhov also referred to the Cuban people's gains in building socialism and hailed the significance that the Cuban chairmanship of the nonaligned countries movement has. It is incommensurately high and noble Fidel Castro's personal contribution as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement in the development of the said movement, he stressed.

In a speech by Maria Regla Hernandez, counselor of the Cuban Embassy, the gratitude of the Cuban people for the invariable solidarity and multilateral assistance lent by the USSR to the Cuban revolution was noted. Present in the ceremony was Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Mikhail Suslov.

GEORGADZE, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PERU FOR PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

LD260706 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, July 26, TASS--A Soviet Union delegation led by Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Lima to attend the Peruvian new president's inauguration ceremony.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 25-27 JUL

LD260345/LD280100 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 25-27 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

25 July

To date some 700,000 tons of hay have been laid in in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. The pledge is for 1 million tons. (0700 GMT)

Over 500,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to date in Zaporozhskaya Oblast. Despite poor weather, 50 percent more haylage has been made in the Ukraine as compared to the same time last year. Procurement of hay and silage, too, is making better headway than in 1979. Secondary haymaking has already been completed on 1 million hectares, or more than 50 percent of the planned area. (1100 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray the harvesting of winter grains has been basically completed. Over 30 quintals per hectare have been reaped overall. On some farms this quantity has been exceeded. (1300 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Krasnodarskiy Kray have completed the harvest of winter grains on almost 2 million hectares. One million and several hundred thousand tons of grain have been delivered, mainly strong and valuable wheat. (1400 GMT)

26 July

In Kurskaya Oblast, grain is to be harvested on 1.1 million hectares. In Uzbekistan, 5 million tons of fodder has been laid in--nearly two-thirds of this year's quota. (0500 GMT)

In Rostovskaya Oblast grain has been threshed on an area of 1.5 million hectares. Grain harvesting has begun in all rayons of Lipetskaya Oblast; specialists have given a high assessment of this year's harvest. (1000 GMT)

Selective harvesting of grain has commenced on farms of the southern rayons of Amurskaya Oblast. Over 700,000 hectares has to be harvested here and it is planned to carry this out in 10 to 12 days. (1400 GMT)

27 July

Grain cutting is being completed on 5 million hectares in the Ukraine. Half of what has been cut has already been threshed. Wheat is being harvested in Pridneprovye. The wheat target is 270,000 tons--almost as much as in the entire Ninth 5-Year Plan. (0500 GMT)

The 2d million ton of grain is being delivered to the elevators in Stavropolskiy Kray. (0700 GMT)

Grasses have been cut on 1 million hectares of pasture land in Smolenskaya Oblast. Over 700 mechanized teams are in operation. All preparations for taking in the new harvest have been completed in Ryazanskaya Oblast. It is expected that 700,000 tons of grain will be sold to the state this year. (0900 GMT)

Harvesting has started in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. Rye, barley and wheat are being reaped. The harvest is to be brought in from over 2 million hectares. The southern and central rayons of Udmurtiya have begun harvesting rye, the principal grain crop in the autonomous republic. [paragraph continues]

Farms in Belgrodskaya Oblast are reaping grain crops briskly in spite of rain. They are using devices to pick up damp and flattened crops. Every day 35,000-40,000 hectares are being harvested. (1200 GMT)

Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers are stepping up the rate of harvest work in response to the CPSU decision on a meritorious welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress. Today, over 250,000 hectares of grain crops were cut and threshed. (1400 GMT)

Farms in Ipatovo Rayon today threshed the last wheat swathe and completed the 5-year plan for the sale of grain to the state. (1500 GMT)

PROGRESS OF GRAIN CROPS HARVEST REPORTED

LD261522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Talk by Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the main administration of grain crops in the Ministry of Agriculture, on the progress of the harvest]

[Summary] The hot weather that has set in during the past few days over the greater part of the European part of the country has speeded up the ripening of grain crops. The reaping of grain crops has now extended to the north of the Volga valley, the Central Chernozem Zone, Kharkovskaya, Poltavaskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts. Selective reaping of winter rye and peas has started in Mordovskaya ASSR, Permskaya, Kurganskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Rovenskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts. Farms in the Ukrainian Polesye region and southern oblasts of the Central Region will start harvesting cereals in the near future. Mass grain harvesting continues in the North Caucasus, the lower Volga valley, southern oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone, the steppe regions of the Ukraine, and in Moldavia. In Krasnodarskiy Kray grain crops have been threshed on over 1.7 million hectares; threshing will be completed here during the next 2 days. At the same time almost 600,000 hectares of land in Krasnodarskiy Kray have been prepared for winter crops. In Volgogradskaya Oblast grain crops have been reaped on roughly 2 million hectares, and one third of them have been threshed. In the Ukraine grain crops have been reaped on roughly 4 million hectares and threshed on 2 million. Farms in Krymskaya Oblast have completed the harvesting of early grain crops. Threshing is proceeding apace in Zaporozhskaya, Khersonskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts.

RSFSR Grain Statistics

LD222244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports on the progress of harvesting in the Russian federation. Grain had been cut from an area of 8.5 million hectares by the start of the last third of July. The grain has been laid into swathes on almost half of this area during the past week. Harvesting is in progress in Ulyanovskaya Oblast and Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and the Tataria. Grain growers of Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts have started harvesting in the Central Chernozem Zone. They have had to overcome considerable difficulties because grain has been flattened on the greater part of the area by strong winds and rain. Alongside the harvesting and procurement of fodder, the country's farms are preparing for the coming winter sowing campaign. In Preduralye and in many farms of the Volga Vyatka area it will start during the first days of August. The progress of preparation for the sowing campaign was discussed at the session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. It was noted that the sovkhozes and kolkhozes are faced with the task of increasing the production of winter grain crops. In order to achieve this they should be sown on an area of not less than 42 million hectares. The sowing in Povolzhye and in the country's central oblasts will be conducted in complex conditions this year. The grain is ripening late this summer and thorough preparation is necessary in order to hand over the fields for sowing in good time. It is also necessary to carry out special operations with the seeds.

FURTHER ON JOINT SOVIET-VIETNAMESE SPACEFLIGHT

Brezhnev Congratulations to Le Duan

LD251524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Today Comrade Brezhnev had a telephone conversation from the Crimea with Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who is in Moscow. Leonid Ilich cordially congratulated Le Duan on the start of the Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight. He stressed that the joint work in earth orbit of Soviet cosmonauts and a son of the heroic people of Vietnam is a truly historic event. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted the great significance of the friendly Soviet-Vietnamese meeting in Moscow on 3 July and conveyed to Comrade Le Duan and all the Vietnamese friends wishes for success in socialist construction. On his part Comrade Le Duan warmly thanked Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his congratulations and wishes. He said that he fully shares the high assessment of the recent Soviet-Vietnamese meeting and considers that the flight of the Soviet-Vietnamese crew in space is further vivid evidence of the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

Praise From Vietnamese Official

LD261450 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 July, TASS--"The possibility of getting day-to-day information from space on the progress of regeneration of lands and forest seems to me a very important aspect of strengthening Vietnam's economy", Tran Dai Ngia, chairman of the National Research Centre of the SRV, told a TASS correspondent. Speaking of the SRV's participation in the Inter-cosmos programme, Tran Dai Ngia pointed out that some branches of space science have long been developing at various scientific institutions of the SRV. One of the areas, the study of the ionosphere, originated about twenty years ago.

"But space sciences began developing on a large-scale only after the liberation of South Vietnam and the peaceful reunification of the country. A national committee for the exploration and use of outer space, laboratories of space physics, space meteorology and communications have been set up". "We attach special importance to the study of the country's natural resources", Tran Dai Ngia stressed. "Two years ago the participants in the Soviet-Vietnamese biological expedition established that vast areas of land and forest estates that had been hit by fire and chemical weapons of the aggressors have not yet been regenerated. Dead jungle where nothing grows still remains in various areas."

"The present space flight", the scientist emphasized, "is for us an opportunity to state in full voice how truly gratuitous is to us the assistance by Soviet scientists in the development of modern branches of knowledge. Soviet scientists readily met our wishes and agreed to make exactly this part of the space flight programme most intensive. We hope that even during the short flight we shall manage to lay the foundations for the commencement of work on the first space atlas of Vietnam and to start working on geological, geomorphological and hydrological maps of the country".

"The scientists of Socialist Vietnam", Tran Dai Ngia said, "see special meaning in the fact that apart from the Soviet-Vietnamese experiments, research on the apparatus left on board the 'Salyut-6' by the previous international crews will be carried out during the expedition. This relay of research and constant mutual enrichment of one another with new ideas and technologies is an earnest that the scientists and engineers of the socialist countries will continue to show an example of unselfish comradely cooperation in the name of progress and peace."

Medical Examination Program

LD271458 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 27 Jul 80

["Work in Orbit Is Being Implemented Successfully"--TASS headline]

[Text] Mission Control Centre, July 27, TASS--The working day on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37 orbital complex is full of scientic research today.

Immediately after getting up the cosmonauts carried out a number of experiments on the medical examination programme. By means of the instrument Pneumotest designed by specialists of the GDR, Viktor Gorbatko's and Pham Tuan conducted the "polarization", "terminator" and "atmosphere" experiments, using polarization light filters spectrometric and photographic apparatus.

In according with the programme for the study of the earth's natural resources and the environment the cosmonauts continued the observation and photography of the earth's surface and the world ocean area, dust and smoke pollutions of the atmosphere as well as various meteorological phenomena. During the photography Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin provided the necessary orientation and stabilization of the orbital complex.

A joint Soviet-Vietnamese technological experiment Halong is to begin on the Crystal installation in the evening. The aim of the experiment is to grow monocrystals of a semiconductive material out of the solid solution of a bismuth-antimony-tellurium compound.

According to the results of radio talks and medical control data, the state of the cosmonauts' health is good. The international crew is working concertedly and efficiently. The onboard systems of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37 research complex are functioning normally.

First Experiment

LD261500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Our special correspondent, Livon Agayan, reports from the Flight Control Center: [begin recording]

[Agayan] Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan have now been on board the orbital complex for about 36 hours. Early yesterday morning the cosmonauts started their first experiment. It is called Azolla after the fern which is abundant in Vietnam. Azolla reproduces rapidly and features intensive nitrogen fixation. It has other properties, too, which makes it promising for use in the cosmonauts' life-support systems. Yesterday the Tereks and Dneprs [call signs of the Gorbatko-Tuan and Popov-Ryumin crews respectively] carried out medico-biological research, including the experiment Pnevmatika. I shall ask Professor Anatoliy Dmitriyevich Yegorov, deputy flight leader on the medical side, to describe what this experiment comprises.

[Yegorov] The essence of this experiment is that inflatable rings are fitted around the thighs, a certain pressure is put into the rings, and this creates conditions whereby, in conditions of weightlessness, blood accumulates in the lower extremities. In other words, this reproduces the blood distribution which is characteristic of normal life on earth.

At the same time we record a whole number of parameters characterizing the blood circulation system. Then, based on this information--the objective recording of various parameters--and on how the cosmonauts feel subjectively, an evaluation can be made of the effectiveness of this method which may, in the future, be of importance on one hand as a means of prophylaxis, and on the other hand as a functional test, as it were, making it possible to evaluate the reserve possibilities of the human body.

[Agayan] Today the program of the Soviet-Vietnamese crew comprises three experiments: Biosfera, Imitator and Opros. Tomorrow there will be seven experiments, and on subsequent days approximately the same number. Some of them will be described by Professor (?Nguyen Van Thieu), deputy chairman of the SRV National Scientific Research Center.

[(?Thieu)] The latest experiments include some very important and interesting ones to study natural resources (?of the country) from space. During the present flight we intend to solve the following kind of problems in the sphere of agriculture. For example, there will be an evaluation and registration of existing soil resources; the detection, studying and measurement of various characteristics and properties of the soil; and so forth. There are also some problems connected with hydrology. For example, we would like to study from space the maximum boundaries of heavy floods, to define the inner boundaries of penetration of tidal sea waters, to study the process of belt formation [lentoobrazovaniye] and the change in shape of sea coasts due to erosion and sedimentation. There are similar projects, too, in the sphere of geology and forestry. We hope, therefore, that the present spaceflight will make a great contribution to our national economy. In addition to remote earth sounding experiments from space, we are also ready to take part in a number of experiments in space biology and medicine. Soviet scientists, GDR scientists and scientists from other countries in the Intercosmos program have given us a very great amount of help in preparing these experiments. [end recording]

Preparation For Return

LD261302 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 26, TASS--Special TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Visual observations of the earth's surface, preparing the equipment for geophysical research, medico-biological experiments and television reportage are planned for today onboard the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37.

In accordance with the flight programme Gorbatko and Pham Tuan will return to the ground in the Soyuz-36 ship. For this purpose the cosmonauts today dismantled the individually shaped arm-chairs in the Soyuz-37 ship and installed them in the landing craft of the Soyuz-36 spaceship. They also carried there the flight suits and other individual equipment.

Medical checks on the members of the visiting crew were made with the use of the pressure suit Chisis. The reaction of the cardio-vascular system to the immitation of the effect of the hydrostatic pressure was determined during these checks. The clinical control was exercised with the multi-purpose registering equipment Immitator to determine the temperature profile in the electric heating chamber of the Kristall unit is planned for the evening.

According to reports of the crew and the data of telemetric information the on-board systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Plan of Work

ID251512 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--The working day of Leonid Popov Valeriy Rhymin, Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan aboard the orbital Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37 scientific-research complex began at 1400 and will last till 2300 Moscow time. After checking the systems of the station and the spaceships, the international crew got down to the planned work. On the programme of the day are medical explorations and biological experiments, filming and photography, a television reportage, and physical exercises.

With the help of the Pneumatic instrument, the Soyuz-37 crew will carry out explorations of head blood circulation in the period of adaptation of the organism to weightlessness. Pham Tuan will be the first to be examined, and Victor Gorbatko will help the cosmonaut-explorer and conduct negotiations with specialists of the medical team of the flight control mission.

The joint Soviet-Vietnamese experiment Azola continues in accordance with the program of biological explorations. The experiment began immediately after the transfer of the international Soyuz-37 crew to the Salyut-6 station. The experiment is held to study the development in space flight conditions of a higher plant--the alga fern Azola, submitted by scientists of Vietnam.

Popolv, Ryumin, Grobatko and Pham Tuan feel well. The program of the work of the international crew is going on successfully.

Academician on Soyuz-37 Program

ID251504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2700 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Boris Nikolayevich Petrov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Intercosmos Council, interview to Sergey Zheleznyak--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Petrov] First of all, I should like to say that the series of experiments prepared by the Vietnamese scientists, together with their Soviet colleagues and specialists of the other Intercosmos countries, is a development of those experiemnts which have been completed and includes a number of new ones.

One aspect is physics research with the aim of studying the earth's atmosphere and finding out precise details of phenomena in the atmosphere. These are connected with studying such complex processes as typhoons and hurricanes. The task is to find out how these transformations start and develop.

[Question] And this is particularly important for Vietnam?

[Answer] Yes indeed. This research is particularly important because it is there that these natural phenomena occur and sometimes cause great damage to coastal areas. To be prepared in advance for this, to know about their structure, to evaluate their significance, this is of great importance.

Study of natural resrouces is also of great significance, in compiling a program in the interests of the Socialist Repulic of Vietnam, much attention was paid to this. The aim of the research is to develop sufficiently precise assessment methods for natural geological formations, to distinguish likely areas for prospecting for minerals, to work out methods of making assessment of the state of crops, forest planting and so on.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW A-CLASS SUBMARINES REPORTED

LD251341 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Jul 80 p 6

[Desmond Wettern report: "New Soviet A-Subs Outdo West"]

[Text] The Russians have developed a class of nuclear submarine capable of 40 knots under water and with the ability to dive to at least 2,000 feet, a considerably better performance than any existing or planned Western submarines. Known as the Alpha class they are armed with an anti-submarine missile, the SS-N-15, which has a range of 20 miles and is believed to have a nuclear warhead. Though work on the first of these submarines is thought to have begun in 1972, this appears to have been a prototype. It was scrapped, presumably after carrying out exhaustive tests.

Until now it has been believed that these submarines could only make somewhat over 32 knots under water, which would give them little margin over the latest Western submarines. But the Americans last year paced an Alpha and found it easily out-ran one of their 31-knot nuclear-powered carriers. The Alpha class is believed to be able to attain great diving depth because of the use of titanium in the construction of pressure hulls. Travelling at 40 knots an Alpha class submarine could be noisy and easy to track. But the Royal Navy has no weapon which could catch an Alpha before the anti-submarine torpedo itself ran out of fuel.

From the first photograph of an Alpha, reproduced in the French publication "Combat Fleets of the World 1980-81," published today, it is evident the Russians have taken considerable care to try to cut underwater noise by reducing free-flooding apertures. These can trap air bubbles between the external casing and the pressure hull itself.

Russia is also building up the navies of friendly nations. Cuba received her second Foxtrot-class conventional submarine in January. Six more former Russian warships have joined the South Yemen Navy including two fast missile boats, each armed with four styx anti-ship missiles with a maximum range of 25 nautical miles.

GROUND FORCES LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES PLENUM RESULTS

LD231453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Col A. Sedykh report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] The communists and entire personnel of the Ground Forces welcomed with great enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum. Active preparation for the 26th party congress is being launched in the units and subunits and the servicemen are full of the patriotic desire to greet this notable event in the Soviet people's life with high results in military labor. This was mentioned in detail at a meeting of the main staff and directorates of the Ground Forces commander in chief held to discuss the plenum results and the party organizations tasks in implementing the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

A report delivered by Army General S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces, and the speeches delivered by Col Gen V. Yasshin. Artillery Marshal P. Kuleshov, Col Gen M. Khomulo, Lt Gen A. Popov, Artillery Lt Gen V. Mikhalkin, Eng Maj Gen V. Dikoy, Col V. Cladkikh and others comprehensively analyzed the party organizations' activity and outlined measures to enhance their influence on the personnel's precongress competition and on the improvement of organization and discipline, the quality of combat and political training and vigilance and combat readiness in the units and subunits.